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A CARD FOR ADVERTISERS.

OUR Publisher has handed us a card, on the front page of which is the brief inscription, "You have time to do it!" "To do what?" Turning over the leaf, we find the following pithy paragraphs addressed to advertisers:—

To get an inset ready for the Summer Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It will be published on July 29, and will be circulated to twelve thousand of the best buyers of druggists' goods, chemicals, perfumery, photographic goods, soaps, &c., in the world. The opportunity is one which no firm or man of enterprise should miss, because it is the last opportunity there will be in 1899 to have insets in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Will it pay to do it? Certainly; it has done so hitherto, and firms who have placed insets in former editions *de luxe* of the C. & D. (as the Summer Issue will be), have come back again—they give repeat orders; there can be no better proof than this that it pays. See who these firms are by referring to the list of names [printed on the flyleaf, thirty-six repeats, thirteen new insets]. They embrace some of the most expert and far-seeing advertising houses as well as some of the oldest-established firms in the British Empire. They have found it pay. So will you.

The Publisher wishes us to add that if any advertisers have decided to have an inset in the Summer Issue, and have not informed him of the fact, he will be glad to hear of it by an early post. For our own part, we may add that the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in Plymouth in the Summer Number week, and will be reported in that issue. The number will contain much other interesting matter besides, and will be an exceptionally good one for advertising in.

Summary.

VINOLIA (LIMITED) has been over-subscribed for (p. 64).

APOLLINABIS and Apenta are in a progressive condition (p. 64).

SOME interesting particulars regarding sheep-dipping are given on p. 62.

A CURIOUS PLAYBILL picked up in Bloomsbury is printed on p. 66.

WE REPORT a number of trade-trips which are rather interesting (p. 40).

A NEW METHOD of colour-photography is described and illustrated on p. 53.

A FINAL ESTIMATE of the otto-rose crop is given by a Kesanlik correspondent (p. 69).

ONE of the orders written by the man who is swindling wholesale houses is printed on p. 41.

MOTHER SEIGEL is settling down, and is to talk with wholesalers about fixed prices (p. 49).

FOR USING THE ROYAL ARMS without authority three London tradesmen have been fined (p. 53).

MEMBERS of the Chemists' Assistants' Association write in support of our criticism of the expenditure of that body (p. 65).

THE "LANCET'S" EXPOSURE of abortifacients is, we think, open to criticism on account of weakness in the analytical results (p. 57).

SEVERAL PICTURES OF PLYMOUTH and notes about the meeting-place of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are given on pp. 50-52.

THE RELIABILITY of McLagan's cocaine-test is maintained by Messrs. Boshringer in a paper which they communicate to us (p. 59).

A CAMBRIDGE LL.D., who keeps an open surgery in Wandsworth, and one of whose patients died of diphtheria, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter (p. 43).

QUESTIONED as to the desirability of extending the list of medicines and surgical appliances for Irish workhouses, Mr. Gerald Balfour expressed the opinion that there was enough in it (p. 63).

"MADAME FRAIN" is a composite person, it appears, and the parts thereof have been brought before the Worship Street Magistrate on a charge of inciting to commit certain offences (p. 41).

IPECACUANHA is 2s. per lb. lower, quinine is sick, owing to the Java cinchona-exports being heavier than ever, and the drug-sales on Thursday were the duller than have been held this year (p. 69).

A LETTER signed by fourteen gentlemen connected with chemistry, pharmacy, and medicine appears on p. 65, calling a meeting to consider the desirability of honouring Mr. Wootton, our late Editor, for his services to the drug-trade.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL on Wednesday refused to do anything in regard to the employment of unqualified dispensers by medical practitioners, whereupon Mr. Glyn-Jones vigorously assailed them for not doing the best possible for pharmacy (p. 48).

CARBOLIC ACID in crystals, commercial carbolic acid, and liquids containing 3 per cent or more of phenols are declared by the Pharmaceutical Council to be poisons in the second part of the schedule, and a resolution to this effect has gone to the Privy Council (p. 47).

THREE SCOTCH PHARMACISTS have been honoured during the past week. Colonel Storrar, of Kirkcaldy, has received a silver salver and purse of gold from his townsmen; Mr. Maben, of Hawick, has been presented with a gold watch; and Mr. Macintyre has been elected Provost of North Berwick (p. 45).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Summer-tripping.

SURREY DOWNS.—Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons' employés had their annual trip on Saturday, July 1. Riddlesdown, Surrey, was made the centre. The majority of the staff went by train at 8 A.M., and were joined later by all the members of the firm. An excellent dinner was provided at 1.30, Mr. E. R. Allen presiding. After dinner a cricket match was played between two teams chosen by the captain and vice-captain of the club; the result was a win for the former by 49 to 33. The weather was not all that could have been wished, several heavy showers interfering with the general comfort of the visitors. After tea a concert was arranged in the grounds, and the company returned to town about 9 P.M.

EXPLORING CORNWALL.—The annual outing of the employés of Messrs. Stone & Son, chemists, Exeter, took place last week. The party journeyed to Camelford by rail in a special saloon. Arriving at Camelford the party proceeded to Tintagel by brake, where dinner was served at the Wycliffe Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. E. F. Stone. "Success to the Firm" having been drunk, and the viands disposed of, the party continued their drive to Boscastle. There tea was provided at the Wellington Arms, after which the party drove back to Camelford to catch the train for home, which was reached about 10 o'clock. The weather was all that could be desired, and a very enjoyable day was the result.

DEVONIAN GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.—On June 30 Mr. James Taylor, head of the drug-department at the Exeter establishment of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., was presented by the principals of the firm with a marble clock, Japanese vases, and a framed photographic group of employers and employés, taken at Ashburton at the annual outing of 1896. A framed illuminated address was also given to Mr. Taylor by his fellow employés, the occasion for all this being the completion of fifty years' service in the firm by Mr. Taylor. Alderman H. Gadd, J.P., in the course of an appreciative speech, referred to the loyal and faithful service which Mr. Taylor had rendered the predecessors of the present firm (Messrs. A. Evans & Co.) for twenty-five years, and the present firm for a like number of years, and also to the ability and integrity which had marked his business career. The gift from the employés was made on their behalf by Mr. W. Smith, after which Mr. W. J. Wippell testified to the value of the work done by Mr. Taylor, and that gentleman thanked them all in a modest speech. Next day the male employés of the firm had their annual outing. The rendezvous was Bournemouth, where both staffs met for the first time together. The parties were accompanied by Alderman Gadd, J.P., Messrs. W. J. Wippell, H. Wippell Gadd, H. E. Boorne (manager of the Bristol branch), S. C. Gadd and L. Wippell. Luncheon was served at the Hotel Mont Dore, Bournemouth, after which the majority of the party had a sea-trip to Swanage, whilst others visited the various places of interest in and around the town. Returning to the hotel an excellent dinner awaited the company, the heads of the firm (Alderman Gadd and Mr. W. F. Wippell) occupying the chair and vice-chair respectively. The loyal toast having been musically honoured, "Success to the Firm" was proposed by Mr. B. C. Eveleigh, who referred to the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Boorne and Miss Gadd. Mr. W. J. Wippell, who acknowledged the toast, harked back to the pleasant function of the previous day, and spoke of Mr. Taylor in pleasant terms. Mr. Taylor once again thanked them all, and asked Mr. Boorne's acceptance for Miss Gadd and himself of a standard lamp from the Exeter employés and a silver lamp from the Bristol employés as marriage gifts. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd acknowledged the gifts on behalf of his sister, and Mr. Boorne also replied. Other toasts followed, and then came the journey home.

BRUSHMEN AT BEACHY HEAD.—On the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, a contingent (about 130

strong) of the men of Kent invaded and captured Eastbourne. Rallying together shortly before 1 o'clock they successfully stormed the Town Hall, and attacked with much enthusiasm and relish the succulent viands therein provided.

The veal and the roast and the mouton boiled
By willing jaws were rent;
Contentment beamed as the waiters toiled
To hide the remains of the feast despoiled
By the brave brush-men of Kent.

They then turned to toasting, and having honoured the Queen, Mr. Cholmondeley Wood called on each man to rise up and drink "The Firm of G. B. Kent & Sons," than whom there was none better. A firm which had stood the storm and stress of 122 years and had known no fall was essentially one to be proud of. They were all proud of the position which the house of Kent, with its stronghold in Farringdon Road, held in the kingdom and in the empire. It was unsurpassed. Mr. Arthur B. Kent, responding, said he would endeavour to emulate the wise motto of the successful speaker, which were embodied in the words, "Get up; speak up; shut up." Speaking of business affairs, Mr. Kent said it was the duty of each of them to do the best work he could, and it was primarily the duty of the firm to make good goods and sell them as fast as they could at the best price. The latter he found was the most difficult part of the business, but seeing that their goods were now selling better than they had ever done before, the three present partners of the fourth generation of the house of Kent had no reason to grumble. They were proud of the fact that they supplied the best goods of their kind, made by the best workmen, but a firm of their dimensions must not only be able to cater for Great Britain, which likes a good article, but also for the rest of the world, which was not so particular. Unfortunately for the British brush-trade, he was able to confirm a recent report of the C. & D. Commissioner in Canada, who said the people there were fonder of low-priced goods put up in pretty boxes than of the highly finished article itself. However, that was what the Canadians wanted, and consequently that was what they must endeavour to supply. In toasting "The Employés" the Chairman (Mr. G. Harold Kent) made kindly allusion to the disagreement between the firm and the bone-brush makers. It was a matter of extreme regret, he said, to himself and to his brothers that many pleasant faces were absent on that occasion; this, he claimed emphatically, was due to no fault of the directors of the firm. These men had at that time asked for an increase which the partners could not see their way to grant. They went off. The partners shook hands with them, telling them in all kindness that the fight would be a hard one, for the matter would have to be settled one way or another. The matter had been finished in one way, and it was a great regret to all of them that these men were not there that day. Apart from that circumstance he was glad that they all remained in so cordial relationship with each other, and hoped it would ever continue. The toast was replied to by Mr. Benwell, who has fifty-three years of service to the firm at his credit. Mr. Benwell remarked that whereas Mr. Harold had only to speak for a quarter-of-a-dozen he was responsible for a gross, therefore he considered his situation the more difficult one, but he was quite sure these annual handshakings did everybody good. A friend of his went into a chemist's shop the other day to buy a nailbrush. "Is it a good one?" he asked. "Well, it ought to be," replied the chemist, "it is one of Kent's." It was the same with all of them. They were all Kent's, and they ought to be good. Other toasts followed, and after the party had enjoyed themselves by sea and shore for an hour or two, they foregathered again for tea at 6 o'clock. A considerable meed of praise is due to Mr. A. Tindley for the gratifying success of all the arrangements. He superintended everything and everybody to the general satisfaction. The homeward journey was soon afterwards begun, and London was reached towards midnight.

One of the False Orders.

Last week we called attention to the robbery which had been perpetrated on Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis by a man professing to represent an Islington chemist. Messrs. C. E. Mason & Co., of 107 Whitecross Street, E.C., inform us that the same individual has given them a visit and obtained 11. 3s. worth of goods by posing as the representative

of Mr. A. Felton, Balls Pond Road, a customer of the firm. We subjoin a reduced facsimile of the order which the man gave in this case, in the hope that some in the trade may recognise the handwriting. Should similar orders be pre-

June 1/1899
Messrs. E. & S. Thompson
"White Cross St"
Long Colours 49. 1/2
Long

FELTON & THOMPSON
 (FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS)
 Dispensing Chemist,
 253, BALLS POND ROAD, N.

Geo Thompson

sented to other metropolitan houses it would be advisable to call in a policeman. The man appears to be about 40 years of age, and has a quite respectable appearance. He signed the order "Geo. Thompson," in pencil, under the slip label as used by Mr. Felton (which we have inked).

The Trick that Failed.

At Poole Quarter Sessions on June 28 Henry Spilyer, who possesses several aliases, was sentenced to nine months' and Thos. Hold to four months' hard labour for being concerned with a third man in stealing a cash-box containing about 18*l.*, belonging to Mr. A. Haynes, chemist and druggist, Parkstone. The circumstances of the case were reported in our issues of June 3 and 10.

An Unwilling Doctor.

Regulations as to the sale of poisons have no effect upon people who are bent upon destroying themselves. At an inquest before the Manchester City Coroner on June 30 it transpired that a married woman, named Fanny Byrne, who had not lived very happily with her husband, went to the shop of Messrs. Whitfield & Pidd, chemists, and said she wanted some mouse-poison, representing that her house was swarmed with mice, so much so in fact that they ran over her face as she lay in bed. The chemist declined to serve her unless she procured a witness. A neighbour, who had heard that the house was notorious for mice, readily consented to be a witness, and signed the poison-book. Then phosphorus paste was supplied to Mrs. Byrne, and she took it herself. In connection with this case, the Coroner said the deceased woman had been attended by a medical man, who refused to give him and the jury any assistance in the matter. It was a most unusual thing for a doctor to act in that way. They expected help from the doctors. He (the Coroner) had therefore been compelled to order another doctor to make a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, who had discovered that the phosphorus paste was the cause of death.

A Cream-of-tartar Substitute.

At Gloucester Quarter Sessions on June 29 James Clay, who has several aliases, and who described himself as a chemist, although his name is not on the register, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for fraud. Accused had obtained various sums of money from bakers in Stroud (see *C. & D.*,

June 17, page 943) by representing that a powder which he sold them was a substitute for cream of tartar.

A Disorderly Chemist's Assistant.

At the Manchester City Police Court on July 3 a young man named Lawrence Carr, who said he was a chemist's assistant, was charged with being disorderly. A police-officer deposed that prisoner was using bad language to his wife, and refused to go into his house. The Bench said they were very sorry to see a gentleman of prisoner's position and education in such a situation, and fined him 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs.

The "Madame Frain" Case.

The case against James A. Fox, described as a herbalist, Philip Peron, clerk, Harriet A. Cross, clerk, Abraham Emanuel Abrahams, advertising contractor, and William Brown, medical botanist, for conspiring together to incite divers persons, women, feloniously to administer to themselves divers noxious drugs, poisons, &c., with unlawful intent, came up again for hearing at Worship Street Police Court on June 29. Solicitor for the prosecution said the charge arose out of the connection of the accused with a business carried on in Hackney Road under the name of "Madame Frain." The literature issued in connection with that business was extensive, and consisted of pamphlets or handbills, distributed by women dressed up in the uniform of nurses, or sent through the post, and otherwise. Counsel produced and read from a small book entitled "The Wife's Practical Guide to Health and Happiness." The object of the work and the advocacy of the mixtures and drugs sold by "Madame Frain" were, he said, stated in the baldest possible terms. He read the advertisements of the preparations vended, announced as "strong," "extra strong," and "special," at prices per box, or bottle, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* He also read what purported to be "testimonials," all, he remarked as a singular fact, from married women. The suggestion of the advertisements was, he submitted, obvious. The hearing was adjourned at this stage, and was resumed on the following day, when evidence was given by a young married woman, who deposed to writing last year to "Madame Frain" at 1A Hackney Road, and sending 16*s.*, in return for which she received a bottle and pills with directions for use. Three weeks after taking the medicine she had a miscarriage. In February of the present year she again sent 16*s.*, got the medicine, took it, and subsequently had a miscarriage. Further evidence of the same nature was given, and the prisoners were remanded.

Alleged Chemical Nuisance.

The Manchester Corporation have commenced a series of prosecutions against local chemical-manufacturers for creating public nuisances by the emission of noxious fumes from their works. The first case was taken on June 30, at the City Police Court, the defendants being Messrs. Hardman & Holden (Limited), Miles Platting, a thickly-populated part of the city. The case occupied the Court several hours. The Rev. S. N. Perry and other residents in the locality gave evidence of the pollution of the atmosphere by the chemical emanations from the factory, which they said had been going on for years and often produced sickness. A memorial numerously signed also by local residents had been sent in to the Corporation, stating that they had no fault to find with the works, that they, as ratepayers, did not suffer in health, and that they considered the steps now taken by the Corporation arbitrary. The case was adjourned until July 24.

A Slander Case.

At the Leicestershire Assizes last week the case of Drackley v. Curtis came up for hearing. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Drackley, chemist and druggist, Market Bosworth, had taken action for slander against the defendant, who was in his employ, but Mr. Chambers, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, explained that defendant had agreed to let judgment be given against him, and the action was simply brought with the object of having a wrong statement withdrawn. Defendant's counsel, Mr. Buszard, Q.C., said it was to be regretted there had been any misapprehension. Defendant by no means admitted that he said all that was set out in the statement of claim, but if he said anything that could possibly be misconstrued, he was extremely sorry

The apology was accepted, and judgment was given for plaintiff, defendant to pay plaintiff's taxed costs.

Disasters to Amateur Chemists.

One of the masters at Cranbrook Grammar School was carrying out some experiments in the school laboratory on June 28 when an explosion occurred. One of his eyes was badly injured, but fortunately his sight will not be lost.

On the same day a student at Macclesfield College, named Orrey, was experimenting with some chemicals when they exploded, and he too was badly burned, his injuries necessitating his removal to an eye-infirmary.

Missing-letter Competition.

The long trial ended at the Central Criminal Court on June 30 of George Gabriel Wolff and his sons, Sigmund and Adolphus, charged with conspiracy and fraud in connection with the missing-letter competition. The jury found Adolphus Wolff guilty of being merely an accessory, and he was bound over in his own recognisances of 5*l.* to come up for sentence if called upon. The elder prisoner, George Gabriel Wolff (who said his sons had acted under his advice, and he alone was responsible if any fraud had been committed), was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, and Sigmund to four months' imprisonment.

Death from Diachylon.

At Leicester on June 29, an inquest was held into the circumstances of the death of Ada Perry, who died in the infirmary from lead-poisoning. The husband of the deceased deposed that before last Christmas he discovered his wife was taking pills, which she admitted were for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. She said she did not want any more children. Afterwards he found the tin containing the pills, and he threw them away. On June 8 deceased became very ill, and he believed that she had a miscarriage. She admitted that she had taken four diachylon pills. She said she got the pills from some chemist. Dr. Wrangham deposed that diachylon pills taken in quantities would produce the effects from which Mrs. Berry died. The jury found that deceased had met her death by misadventure from a self-administered dose of lead-poison.

Phosphorus-poisoning.

The girl Mary Ann Ansell, accused of poisoning an imbecile sister by means of a cake to which James's phosphor-paste had been added, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. The defence was conducted with a view to showing that what was taken for phosphorus-poisoning might have been acute yellow atrophy. Dr. Elkins, the medical officer at Leavesden Asylum, where the victim was confined, and Dr. Matthew Cameron Blair both admitted, in cross-examination, that acute yellow atrophy resembled some cases of phosphorus-poisoning. The same line of cross-examination was pursued with Dr. Cox, of Watford, who agreed that some authorities said the resemblance between phosphorus-poisoning and acute yellow atrophy was almost complete. The latter malady was, however, very rare, only 250 cases having been known. Dr. Stevenson, the Home Office analyst, to whom the viscera and other organs of the deceased had been submitted, repeated the evidence he gave at the inquest, and said that nothing had occurred to alter his opinion that death was due to phosphorus-poisoning. The phosphor-paste was obtained in 1*l.* bottles from a small shopkeeper in Bloomsbury.

Was it from a Chemist?

An inquest was held at Southend on June 27 touching the death of an old man named Bancroft, who drank spirit of salt from a bottle—in mistake, his daughter suggested, for Epsom salts. There were two bottles, she said, on the same shelf. Both were ordinary medicine-bottles, one being about one-third full of spirit of salt, and the other contained ammonia. The jury returned a verdict of death through misadventure, but one of them thought a vote of censure should be passed on the chemist for putting the poison into a bottle of that description. It should have been a ribbed and coloured bottle. A police-constable said he had examined the chemist's poison-books, but could not trace the purchaser or where the poison was bought.

A Study of Gas-making.

On Friday, June 30, the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry visited the South Metropolitan Gas Company's station in the Old Kent Road, over which they were taken by Mr. Carpenter, chief engineer. In the works there are 973 retorts, capable of dealing with 1,150 tons of coal per twenty-four hours. The students were shown how these are charged and discharged, and how the gas passes from the retorts up ascension-pipes into a hydraulic main, where the tar and ammonia are caught. From these mains the gas passes into condensers, where it is cooled, and thence it is pumped by the exhausters through the whole of the purifying-plant. This consists of (1) "Livesey" washers, which take out the remainder of the tar and also a large amount of the soluble impurities; (2) tower scrubbers, which remove the remainder of the ammonia in the gas; (3) purifiers, three charged with lime taking the carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds out of the gas, and two charged with oxide of iron (which act as catch-boxes) removing the last traces of sulphuretted hydrogen. The make of gas is measured by three large meters, and through these it passes into the gas holders, the largest of which has a capacity of 5½ million cubic feet. All the ammoniacal liquor made on these works is converted into sulphate of ammonia, and the sulphur in the waste gases resulting from the process is recovered by means of "Claus" sulphur kilns.

Mysterious Cattle-poisoning.

The visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to Four Oaks Park last year completely changed the aspect of the greensward. When the temporary buildings were taken down in the autumn it was found that the grass covered by the shedding had been destroyed. The damage was repaired, fresh seed was sown, and an abundant crop of new grass made its appearance this spring. A fortnight ago a farmer at Sutton Coldfield turned out several cattle to graze, and at the beginning of last week nine or ten young heifers were taken ill, and in a short time died. The symptoms were those of narcotic poisoning, and the theory of the owner of the cattle and the veterinary surgeon who was called in is that at the show last year certain disinfectants were used which became absorbed by the soil, and that the new grass was impregnated with them.

A Coroner who thinks Ammonia is "Poison."

At an inquest held at Manchester on July 4, touching the death of a little boy who drank a quantity of ammonia from a ginger-beer bottle, the Coroner (Mr. S. Smelt) said that not until chemists or other persons were punished for putting poisons in soda-water and such-like bottles should we be free from deaths such as this. Chemists ought to be compelled to put poisons into poison-bottles. If that poison had been kept in a poison-bottle, the probability is that this accident would not have happened. He would like to see a law passed compelling everybody to keep poisons in poison-bottles, and to punish them if they did otherwise.

A Juror: Who is the chemist? Coroner: I don't know. The juror: I think he is the man to be punished.

Coroner: When people send a bottle for poison it means they do not want to pay for a bottle. The Juror: Well, he should not have supplied it in the bottle. I think he is in fault. Coroner: There is no law against it. All chemists can do as they like. If people send their own bottles the chemists put the poison in them. They have to label poisons, but this is not one of ——. A Juror: He had put a label on it. Coroner: Is that so? The Mother: Yes; a red label with "Poison" on it. Coroner: Oh, then the chemist had taken that precaution, at any rate. Mr. Smelt then proceeded to reprimand the mother of the child for sending for poison in a ginger-beer bottle, and finished up by saying that it was through her fault that the child was poisoned.

Tried Precipitate.

A Landport woman was charged at the Portsmouth Police Court on June 30 with attempting to commit suicide by taking white precipitate. Evidence was given by Mr. George Perfect, pharmaceutical chemist, Landport, of the purchase from him by the prisoner of threepennyworth of precipitate powder, which was quite sufficient a quantity to poison anyone. The woman was found lying on her bed,

and a glass containing a white powder on the floor. The glass was taken to the chemist, who returned with the police, and accused was removed to Portsmouth Hospital. Prisoner was discharged on her husband promising to look after her.

The Jury's Recommendation.

On July 1 an inquest was held at Mickley, near Market Drayton, touching the death of a child, 7 weeks old, named Marian Bostock. From the evidence it was shown that the mother had purchased some medicine from a local chemist. The child had suffered from diarrhoea, and less than the prescribed dose of half a teaspoonful was administered. Almost immediately the child went into a sound sleep, which lasted fourteen hours. A doctor was called in, but the child expired shortly afterwards. The doctor said that the *post-mortem* examination showed the stomach to be inflamed. In returning a verdict of death from natural causes, the jury added a rider, "That preparations containing opium—as this did—and intended to be administered to young children, should not be sold except under medical advice, and should bear a label stating that the mixture was dangerous."

Took Oxalic.

A youth named Percy Harris Gordon, who had suffered for some time from defective eyesight and pains in the head, obtained threepennyworth of oxalic acid from the shop of Mr. J. Reynolds, chemist, Barry, by stating that it was for cleaning a straw hat. He took the poison instead, and a jury decided that it was a case of temporary insanity.

Royalty and Pharmacy.

A new wing to the Exeter Technical and University Extension College at the Albert Memorial Museum was opened on June 23 by the Duke and Duchess of York. The new buildings include a pharmacy school, in which students are specially trained, under the direction of Mr. Alan H. Ware, Ph.C., for the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations.

"Dr." Maguth, LL.D.

At Wandsworth, on July 4, Mr. Braxton Hicks and jury inquired into the death of Harry Arthur Baker, aged 7, who died from diphtheria. The boy complained of a sore throat, and his mother went to "Dr." Maguth, of Ferrier Street, Wandsworth, and got a bottle of embrocation and some "drops," for which he charged 1s. 6d. Next day the child's throat was more swollen, and she took him again to "Dr." Maguth, who said there was nothing to be alarmed about and gave her medicine, for which she paid 8d. Not being satisfied, next day Mrs. Baker took the child to Dr. Walker, who said he was suffering from tonsillitis, and gave her some medicine. "Dr." Maguth saw the child again on the following day, but no medicine was bought. Three days afterwards the boy became suddenly worse, and "Dr." Maguth prescribed some medicine, but said he could not leave his shop to see the child. Dr. Charlesworth afterwards attended, and said the boy was suffering from diphtheritic croup. The patient died that evening. She thought Maguth was a properly qualified doctor. He described himself on his window as "Dr. Maguth, LL.D., Medical Botanist and Hygienic and Dietetic Adviser in all Ailments." Dr. Charlesworth said the boy died from asphyxia following diphtheria. Under proper treatment the child would probably have recovered. Mr. Stephen S. Maguth said he was an LL.D. of Cambridge, but none of his degrees entitled him to practise as a medical man. He was at the London Hospital for three years dispensing and had attended out-patients. He had practised scientific medical botany for twenty-five years. During the last six weeks he had cured twenty cases of sore throat. He did not consider that the putting of "Dr. Maguth, LL.D." on his windows was liable to mislead. He contended that the deceased's symptoms did not denote diphtheria. He had not had a fatal case. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Maguth, who was committed for trial on the Coroner's inquisition.

Accused appeared in the afternoon of the same day at South West London Police Court, and, formal evidence having been given, the Magistrate remanded him, offering to accept two sureties of 100l. each for his reappearance.

Dearer This Way.

At Spilsby Police Court, last week, John Wm. Davison, Burgh-le-Marsh, described as a chemist, was allowed fourteen days to have his child Edith Henrietta vaccinated, and was ordered to pay 13s. 3d. costs.

Royal Exchange Frescoes.

Mrs. Greville Palmer, wife of the Master of the Mercers Company, on Monday unveiled in the Royal Exchange a fresco painted by Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., representing the opening of the first Royal Exchange by Queen Elizabeth and Sir Thomas Gresham, then Lord Mayor.

Cricket.

Malden v. Burgojne—Played on July 1 at Walthamstow. Malden C.C. (Vinolia Co.), 63; Burgojne's C.C., 38. D. Huckvale (35) was top scorer for the Malden and Burgojne (25) for Burgojne's. Sewell and Faricy bowled well for the winners.

Quills v. Pills.—Played at Stockport on June 27. The "Quills," composed of members of the legal profession, scored 154; and the "Pills" (members of the medical profession) compiled 122 for four wickets.

End of the Spalding Case.

At Lincoln Assizes, on July 4, Edward Bell, of Spalding, was found guilty of poisoning his wife with perchloride of mercury and strychnine, and was sentenced to death. We gave particulars of the case in our issue of June 3. It is rumoured that a prosecution will be instituted against the Spalding chemist who supplied the condemned man with the perchloride of mercury and strychnine. Mr. Justice Lawrence, at the assizes, held that the poison had been improperly supplied, and directed that the poisons-book should be kept by the Court officials.

Charge of Fraud.

At Thames Police Court on July 5 a photographer named Tregoning was charged with making a false declaration with intent to defraud. A pawnbroker's manager deposed that prisoner pawned at his shop an albert chain, for which witness advanced 11l. 10s. Prisoner called again a few days later, said he had lost the ticket, and wished to make a declaration. The form was made out and signed by the accused, the pawnbroker, and a magistrate. Last week a boy brought the original ticket from a Mr. Targett, asking what interest there was to pay. Evidence was given by Charles George Targett, chemist and druggist, 233 East India Dock Road, who said that prisoner came to him and said as he had photographic work to do, and had not sufficient money to pay for materials, would the witness let him have goods on the security of a pawnticket for an albert chain. The witness let him have goods to the amount of 2l. on that security. Prisoner was remanded.

Looking for Thorley.

A bullock which was being driven through Lewes on July 3 decided to inspect the establishment of Mr. J. C. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, High Street. He accordingly walked into the pharmacy, but seeing a reflection of himself in the plate-glass mirror behind the shelves, it evidently scared him and he backed out and in doing so swept the bottles and boxes off one of the counters. It was some time before the animal could be got into the street, and not before further damage was done to the stock.

Shipping-rings.

Mr. H. H. Clarke, of Messrs. A. E. Booth & Co., Cape merchants, Finsbury Circus Buildings, E.C., has addressed a letter to the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a communication by Sir Donald Currie, M.P., on the subject of shipping conferences or rings. The main facts of this subject were dealt with in our editorial columns on January 21 and February 11, but as it is a matter of almost national importance we again refer to it. Mr. Clarke, in the course of his letter, says that the facts he has submitted in a pamphlet published by him prove that under the through-rate system of the German East Africa Company certain classes of goods are conveyed to South African ports at set-

freight rates from 5s. to 20s. per ton under the rates in force at British ports. Sir Donald Currie, he says, has flippantly dismissed such freight-disadvantages as merely the result of a temporary disturbance in a foreign freight-market, but Mr. Clarke contends, and we think rightly, that these so-called temporary disturbances in foreign freight-markets, when regular high rates are maintained artificially at British ports, produce a lasting injury to our commerce. Further, Mr. Clarke says that certain goods have been delivered at Hamburg and have been conveyed thence on a sort of pleasure-trip to an inland town in Germany, and then taken under the through-rate system to Delagoa Bay at about 5s. per ton under the sea-freight rate charged from any British port.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

On Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Strand Board of Works, the Public Health Committee reported that Dr. Allen (Medical Officer of Health) had drawn their attention to Clauses 18 and 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill in Committee in the House of Commons. The effect of the passing of these clauses would, in his opinion, materially interfere with the endeavours of sanitary authorities to prevent the adulteration of food. He contended that the result of the application of these clauses would be that the vendor of the article would be freed by his invoice, and twenty-eight days having elapsed from the date on which the sample was taken no further proceedings could be taken against the wholesale dealer. He would recommend that provision should be made for summoning the giver of the invoice immediately after the vendor gave notice that he intended to rely on it. If Clause 19 be allowed to remain part of the Bill it should be required that the invoice specify the marks on the packages, goods, &c., and that the time during which such invoice should hold good should be limited. The Committee recommended the Board to adopt the report of the Medical Officer and to approach the promoters of the Bill with a view to its amendment, and this recommendation the Board unanimously adopted.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Belfast Boom.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners state, in their recently-issued report on the trade of the city, that 528 tons of drugs and chemicals were imported during the last three months, as compared with 248 tons for the corresponding period of 1898.

To be Tried in Ulster.

At Dublin last week, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in an action brought by Messrs. Mullan & Co., Londonderry, against the Ulster Chemists (Limited), to recover the price of goods sold and delivered, a motion was made on behalf of the defendants to remit the case for trial before the Recorder of Derry. The Court agreed.

Guardians and Drugs.

The Local Government Board of Ireland are having a lively time of it with various Boards of Guardians throughout the country, as some of the following abstracts of proceedings show:—

Dublin.—The Swinford Union recently appointed Mr. P. W. White, L.P.S.I., contractor for drugs, although his tender was not the lowest. The Guardians have now been informed by the Local Government Board that they will have to consider whether they will allow the Guardians the difference between Mr. White's prices and the lowest. When the matter came up before the Guardians last week it was explained that Mr. White was contractor under the old Board of Guardians, and a member said the L.G.B. move was designed to shut out local competition. The Chairman said they were disposed to make some concession to Mr. White, but found that it involved a sum of 250*l.* Eventually it was decided to re-advertise.

Kilmallock.—The medical officer having objected to some

items in the drug-account of Mr. W. O. Hinchy, L.P.S.I., the contractor has pointed out that some of the articles were extras, and not included in the contract, and that others, such as linseed-meal, were affected by market fluctuations, and the price had to be calculated accordingly. Dr. McNamara complained that Mr. Hinchy did not send invoices with his supplies. The Board agreed that no blame was attached to Mr. Hinchy, but complimented their medical officer for drawing attention to the matter.

Mullingar.—The Guardians of this Union last month rescinded the contract for the supply of drugs, invited fresh tenders, and reappointed the old contractors on a new tender. The L.G.B. have objected because it was not the lowest tender, and have told the Guardians in very plain terms that if they persist in their course they will probably be surcharged the difference between the lowest price quoted and the price actually paid. After saying harsh things about the L.G.B. the contract was again cancelled and given to the lowest tender.

Mountmellick.—The Local Government Board have again written to the Guardians about the drug-contract which was given to a firm who offered 18 per cent., although others offered 20 to 42 per cent. The L.G.B. wish the contract to be re-advertised. The Guardians decided to mark the letter "read," and to take no action in the matter.

Waterford.—The Local Government Board have written informing the Waterford Guardians that they must not give contracts for drugs and for surgical instruments to one firm—two separate appointments should be made.

Analytical Matters.

The Local Government Board have recently turned their attention to the appointments of analysts to Guardians, and are as critical about them as about the prices of drugs. Thus the Athlone Guardians recently appointed Mr. W. L. Warren, F.C.S., of Dublin, as their analyst, which the L.G.B. did not approve of, and at a meeting of the Guardians last week a letter was read from the L.G.B. in which they declined to sanction the appointment, adding that "the Guardians should endeavour to obtain the services of an analyst who, in addition to being a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, has had considerable experience in the analyses of drugs, and either possesses or is connected with a fully-equipped laboratory. It is essential for the protection of the Guardians and the contractors for medicinal supplies that only an analyst with superior qualifications and large experience in the analytical examination of drugs should be appointed." We notice that Mr. Warren has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since December 5, 1894.

The Newry Guardians have appointed Sir Charles Cameron as their analyst. He offered to do the work for 25*l.* a year, or 10*l.* and a fee of 5*s.* for every analysis beyond twenty. Amongst other applicants, Mr. Barklie, Belfast, offered to do the work for any fee agreed upon by the Local Government Board, and Mr. R. S. Moore, Belfast, asked 36*l.* 5*s.* a year, or half-a-guinea for every sample analysed. The last-named gentleman has, we observe, been appointed analyst for the Londonderry dispensaries at 15*l.* a year.

Sir Charles Cameron has suggested to the Wexford Guardians that they should appoint a chemist of repute to analyse medicines, as was done in other Unions, on the advice of the Local Government Board. He is analyst for the county, and as such he said he would continue to analyse free any article, except drugs, suspected of adulteration. The Guardians were of opinion that Sir Charles was paid for the work as a county official, and was bound to do it without question. If he was over-worked he should employ an assistant. We note that the Limerick Guardians have been saying things about the way Sir Charles's assistants send in their reports.

SOME of the New York drug-stores which make a side-line of stationery are showing in their windows a new line of tinted paper in which violet and heliotrope colours are combined. I mention this as the new tint has the name of "Violettrope," which would answer for a perfume or sachet. Another happy name which I believe is of American origin is "Uneeda," which is being used by a biscuit-firm in New York.—*The Man from London.*

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Clarke's Ammonia.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, last week, Lord Low "closed the record" in the action taken by Daniel Clarke, chemical-manufacturer, 360 Old Kent Road, London, against Thomas Hardie, chemical-manufacturer, Prestwick Road, Ayr. The case arose out of an action by Mr. Hardie in respect to the affairs of Clarke's Ammonia-works (Limited), Ayr, of which company both parties are directors, and Mr. Clarke had not received information regarding stages in the proceedings which resulted in the issue of interlocutors. He now desires the reduction of these interlocutors. As the matter now stands Lord Low will consider all that Mr. Clarke now avers, and give his decision shortly.

Pharmacists Honoured.

The Hawick Evangelical Union Church on June 25 presented Mr. T. Maben, pharmaceutical chemist, with a gold watch, and Mrs. Maben with silver brushes, on the occasion of their leaving Hawick to take up their residence in Glasgow. Mr. Maben has been intimately associated with all the work of the congregation for nearly twenty years, and has done much to conserve its interests. Mrs. Maben has also been a willing worker, her father, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, having been one of the lights of the Union in Scotland until his removal to a Congregational church in the Lake District.

Mr. John Macintyre, chemist and druggist, North Berwick, has been elected Provost of that fashionable and prosperous

burgh. In addition to a busy dispensing-business, Provost Macintyre conducts a successful aerated-water factory. His premises have been lately reconstructed and extended, a stable of eight fine greys completing a model equipment. The Provost considers that the manufacture of aerated waters is the most natural adjunct to pharmacy, and he pushes it "for all it is worth." The skill and care which he has expended on the perfecting of this important branch of his

business have brought Mr. Macintyre very considerable favour for his waters throughout the countryside.

On June 30 a large number of the citizens of Kirkcaldy met in the Swan Memorial Hall and presented Mr. David Storrar, pharmaceutical chemist, Kirkcaldy, with an illuminated address, a handsome silver salver, and a purse containing 300 sovereigns, in recognition of his many public services, and especially of his eighteen years of secretaryship to the committee of the science and art classes. An adjournment was afterwards made to the George Hotel, where Mr. Storrar was entertained to dinner. Amongst the numerous guests we note the names of Bailie Peebles, who is a chemist in Kirkcaldy, and Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, ex-Chairman of the North British Branch. The Rev. John Campbell, who presided, proposed "The Guest of the Evening," and Mr. Storrar replied in an eloquent, witty, and reminiscent speech. He recalled, amongst other things, the fact that when he began his apprenticeship there were only five or six doctors in the town, most of whom made their rounds on foot. Now their brass plates appeared on every second door almost, and their traps were always in evidence. "And yet," added the speaker, pawkily, "the population is increasing."



French News.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.—It is proposed to put an import-duty on this chemical, and a Bill dealing with the matter was voted on by the Senate on June 30. The Bill was opposed by M. Poirrier on behalf of chemical industry.

PERFUMERY ON FIRE.—The laboratories and works of MM. Gellé Frères, manufacturing perfumers, at Levallois-Perret, near Paris, were partially destroyed by fire on Monday night. The damage is estimated at 250,000f. (10,000l.). It was 11 P.M. when the flames were first noticed, and then they were issuing above a building which formed an annexe to the works. The local firemen were unable to cope with the conflagration, and the services of the Paris brigade were requisitioned. They obtained mastery of the flames after four hours' work. A portion of the buildings, including one containing a large stock of alcohol, was fortunately saved, and a terrible catastrophe to the neighbourhood fortunately averted.

AN ECHO OF NORMANDY.—Two Normandy pharmacists recently went to law over a dispute regarding the sale of a colouring-matter for improving the appearance of cider, and the result resembles the fight of the cats of Kilkenny fame, for there is practically nothing left for either. The case was heard at Caen, and the Judge settled the matter in a way unfavourable to both the litigants by deciding that it is illegal to colour cider artificially. Under an Act passed in 1891, the manipulation of wine is dealt with, but in this Act cider is not mentioned, so that the Caen Judge puts a very wide construction on the text. The decision is important to pharmacists in the apple-growing districts, as quite a trade has grown up in cider-colouring.

GRANULATED KOLA.—A case is now pending in Paris in which a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products, including "Granulated Kola" (Kola Granulé), asks a competitor to be restrained from imitating his kola. A decision has been given against the defendant on two heads—viz., imitation of bottle and of wrapping-paper—but the question as to whether "Granulated Kola" can be claimed and registered as a trade-mark appears to be a delicate point in France. The main question is: "Kola" and "granulated" being two common words, can they, by being joined together, become one in twain and form a fancy title? This question is too abstruse for the Paris Judges, so they have named experts in pharmaceutical nomenclature to decide it for them.

SEQUEL TO A PHARMACIST'S REVENGE.—The incident that led to the attack on a pharmacy at Le Raincy, near Paris, last week was of so unusual a character that I have gone out to that locality to obtain more exact details. The pharmacien's little daughter was playing in the street with a group of young children. Some sort of a quarrel appeared to arise amongst them, and the girl ran into her father's shop followed by a boy. The pharmacien saw some traces of blood on his daughter's face, and immediately punished the boy (a tot of six) in a thoughtless and obnoxious manner—writing the word "Brigand" on his forehead with a nitrate-of-silver pencil. He then held the lad's face in the sun in order to intensify the marks. This done, the pharmacien is stated to have treated the forehead with a counter-irritant containing iodine, and the boy went home howling. Meanwhile news of the incident began to spread in the neighbourhood. The story took various forms; some said the pharmacien had poisoned the boy, others that it was a case of assassination. Before long a band of people had assembled before the pharmacy, and an attack upon it with stones began, while some of the more enterprising assailants directed their attention to the cash-drawer. The windows, carboys, bottles, &c., were soon a wreck, and the pharmacien hastened to let down the iron shutters. He then went up to a window on the first floor and fired several shots off with a revolver to frighten the mob as well as to attract the gendarmes, but the attack on the pharmacy continued until a body of gendarmes arrived and cleared the street. The affair is now in the hands of the police. It seems likely that the boy's parents will have a claim for damages against the pharmacien, while the latter will have to bear his own loss, and probably leave the locality. Needless to say the other four pharmaciens of Le Raincy are much annoyed at *l'affaire*.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting was an important one. The Council are sending a resolution to the Privy Council asking them to approve of the addition to the poisons schedule of carbolic acid in crystal and commercial forms and in liquids containing more than 3 per cent of phenols. After the reply of the Home Secretary to Sir John Lerg's question in the House of Commons a fortnight ago, there seems every reason to believe that the Privy Council will assent. It will be noted that carbolic powder is not included; the reasons are fully stated in the report below. The question of the employment of unqualified persons to do dispensing in doctors' surgeries took up a lot of time. The Council are to wait until they see what the General Medical Council do. Mr. Glyn-Jones put the question very forcibly as one requiring immediate attention, but his eloquence fell on stony ground, and he was practically unsupported in the amendment he moved. Professor Leech, Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, is to address the students of the School of Pharmacy in October. The medallists and certificate-winners among the students were announced: a lady takes the medal for botany.

The meeting on July 5 began at 11.15 A.M. and lasted till 1.45. There were present the President, and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Grose, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Newsholme (Vice President), Savory, Storrar, Symes, Warren, and Young. Mr. Bateson and Mr. Park wrote regretting their inability to be present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been signed as correct,

The PRESIDENT said arising out of the minutes he had to announce that Professor Leech, of Manchester, had consented to deliver the inaugural address to the students at the opening of the school session on October 2 at 3 P.M. As they knew, Dr. Leech was the representative of Owens College on the General Medical Council, and took very great interest in Pharmacopœia matters, he being one of the committee appointed to consider the reissue of the B.P. when it should become necessary. They would all, he was sure, appreciate the address.

ELECTIONS.

Thirty-one members and ten student-associates were elected, and eight persons were restored to their former position in the Society.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Assistant-Secretary of the North British Branch reporting the election of members of the Executive, and subsequently of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed the following balances:—

General Fund account	£3,258
Benevolent Fund account	695
Donation account	703
Orphan Fund account	230

and submitted for payment 2,285*l.*, which was made up of 637*l.* on behalf of the *Journal*, 691*l.* salaries and annuities, 800*l.* current expenses, 81*l.* sundry accounts, and 24*l.* for rates.

The PRESIDENT explained that the extra payments for the examinations then going on put their finances in a good condition and gave them a fair amount of cash in hand. The number of candidates for examination in London and Edinburgh—663—was, he believed, a record.

The report was received and adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's report recommended that two grants of 13*l.*, two of 12*l.*, one of 10*l.*, and one of 5*l.* be made to deserving applicants.

Mr. NEWSHOLME moved the adoption of the report, and said it was perhaps unusual to have two applicants for assistance from the North of the Tweed. It had sometimes been said that Scotland did not get its share of the Benevolent Fund, but any cases coming from Scotland were most carefully considered.

The report having been adopted,

Mr. NEWSHOLME moved that the name of Mr. S. R. Atkins be added to the Benevolent Fund Committee.

The PRESIDENT seconded the motion, and spoke of the wide interest Mr. Atkins had always taken in the Fund.

The motion was carried, and

Mr. ATKINS, in returning thanks, said it was impossible for him to be in two places at once, and he was on the Finance Committee as well, but he would do his best.

SUNDRY MATTERS.

The Library Committee's report was then taken; it dealt with the attendance at and donations to the museum, and the attendance at, donations to, and circulation of books from the library. The school staff also reported on the progress of the students, and received instructions to prepare the annual report.

The Clerk of the Salters' Company wrote that the Court of Assistants of the Company would prefer to leave the appointment of the Salters' scholar to the committee.

In regard to the Gibraltar Pharmacy Ordinance the Committee recommended that it should stand without amendment, but if that was impracticable that it should be brought into line with the British Pharmacy Act in accordance with a draft submitted to the Colonial Office, to which, however, no reply had been received.

The question of electrically lighting 17 Bloomsbury Square was deferred, and the Secretary was ordered to report as to what repairs were required during the vacation.

The school-prospectus was approved, and a copy ordered to be sent to each student-associate.

The Bell scholars asked for permission to be allowed to continue to work in the school, and received it.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, announced that the Salters' scholarship would be reported on next week by the Library Committee.

LETTERS.

Mr. W. T. Brown (Bolton) wrote submitting an amendment for insertion in the Companies Bill to the effect that "person" should include "a company."

The North-East Lancashire Association sent a resolution in support of the policy of the Council on the company-question.

The Western Chemists' Association wrote in the same strain.

The Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association sent suggestions for a new Pharmacy Bill, which were, the PRESIDENT said, reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* as well as in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

The chemists of the Aberdeen district wrote urging the Council to take steps to stop the practice of pharmacy by companies.

These letters were referred to the respective committees.

THE B.P.C.

A letter was received from the Hon. Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, inviting the Society to send delegates, and on the invitation of the President thirteen councillors' names were given in. The Secretary of the Society was requested to attend.

Mr. ATKINS warned the councillors that there was great pressure on the accommodation at Plymouth on account of other conferences meeting at the same time in the town.

The PRESIDENT thought that bedrooms could be had in private houses, and that pharmacists who went would get plenty of fresh air and change of scene.

Dr. SYMES hoped there would be a good attendance. The local committee were doing their utmost to provide for the business of the Conference and the pleasure of those who attend, although, of course, they cannot assume a good attendance.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The school staff were re-appointed, without change, for the

next session, and the School of Pharmacy prizes were awarded as follows:—

Botany—Sarah Anesley, bronze medal; H. Finnemore and P. B. Grey, certificates of honour.

Chemistry.—T. W. Maddison, bronze medal; J. F. Snook and G. A. Taylor, certificates of honour.

Practical Chemistry.—T. W. Maddison, bronze medal; C. H. Baker and W. T. Ransom, certificates.

Materia Medica.—H. Finnemore, bronze medal; P. B. Grey and N. E. Melbourne, certificates of honour.

Pharmacy.—T. W. Maddison, silver medal.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it was somewhat unusual for a lady to win one of their medals.

The next portion of the General Purposes Committee's report was a memorandum regarding

CARBOLIC ACID.

The committee recommended that carbolic acid be added to Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act.

The PRESIDENT then moved that by virtue of the powers conferred on the Pharmaceutical Society by the Pharmacy Act the Council declare that

Carbolic acid in crystals,

Commercial carbolic acid, and

Liquids containing more than 3 per cent. of phenols ought to be deemed poisons and added to the second part of Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act. They were doubtless aware, he said, of the answer given to the question asked by Sir John Leng in the House of Commons as to why carbolic acid was not scheduled as a poison in Great Britain whilst it was in Ireland. The answer seemed to impute negligence to the Council, which was undeserved. The Council had passed two resolutions, and had four times—in 1832, 1886, 1888, and 1891—applied to the Privy Council for approval of proposals to add carbolic acid to the schedule. His predecessor had also reminded the Privy Council that the resolutions had been sent, and although they had not recently submitted proposals, the neglect hardly lay at their doors. The Privy Council had all along held that it was not desirable to restrict the sale of carbolic acid on account of its disinfecting-properties. Mr. Bateson, who had taken great interest in the scheduling of carbolic acid, rightly called it

THE DEMON OF POISONS

as it has caused more deaths than any other poison. Only the day after the question was asked in the House of Commons they had a letter from Dr. Danford Thomas's secretary sending a recommendation of a jury in a carbolic poisoning case, and suggesting that fresh application should be made to the Privy Council; and they were constantly getting such letters, which showed that the feeling on the matter was very general. Continuing, the President said they who knew the fearful agonies and painful death caused to persons who swallowed carbolic acid realised how necessary it was that restrictions should be put on its sale, and the sale conducted by men who, knowing the poisonous character of the substance they were dealing with, would call attention to its dangerous properties. Mr. Anderson, Dundee, had introduced him (the President) to Sir John Leng a few days before the question was asked, and Sir John said he hoped they (the Council) would have better success with the Privy Council next time. The General Purposes Committee had had a little trouble over the definition of carbolic acid, as the commercial substance contained but little phenol, but homologues which are, if anything, more poisonous than carbolic acid itself. On this account they had made their mesh wide enough to include those crude substances, but not to include carbolic powders which, they thought, everybody in every village should be able to obtain readily. They used phenols in the generic term of the word. The definition includes carbolic lotion, which, although not so poisonous as the acid itself, acted quickly as a heart-poison. They had decided to press for the scheduling of carbolic acid alone, and not to hamper their request with other poisons which would make the matter debatable.

Mr. ATKINS seconded the resolution. He had little to add, he said, but thought it ought to be clearly understood by chemists and the public that it was not the Council's fault that carbolic acid had not been added years ago. He recalled an occasion, eighteen or twenty years ago,

when he formed one of a deputation to the Privy Council on that very matter. At that time the President of the Privy Council argued strongly on the restraint of trade that scheduling would involve. Many times since then the Society had tried to move the Privy Council, but without effect. He thought that the exclusion of the powder would remove the only important objection that could be made, and from the tone of the Home Secretary's reply in the House of Commons it looked as if now they had only to ask and have.

Mr. HARRISON rose to suggest that when the resolution is sent a letter be included calling attention to the answer of the Home Secretary and pointing out that the implication of neglect was not justified.

Dr. SYMES wished to repudiate that there had been any neglect on the part of the Council, and, speaking of the pressure put on the Privy Council by coroners and the enormous number of deaths which almost occurred daily, said it was illogical of the Privy Council to say it was against the public interest to schedule it. The present proposal did not interfere with free distribution by local authorities, nor did it interfere with the sale of weak solutions in those cases where a liquid form of carbolic acid was wanted.

Mr. HILLS said he would like to corroborate the statement that they had maintained a certain amount of relationship with the Privy Council on the question, and he was glad there was a likelihood at last of the substance being placed on the schedule. The most dignified way, he thought, would be to send the resolution as they had done on former occasions, and not with a covering letter. The matter of scheduling carbolic acid had been under consideration of the General Purposes Committee quite lately, but the consideration had involved not only carbolic acid but other dangerous poisons about which there were differences of opinion. There was no difference of opinion, however, regarding carbolic acid, and the non-inclusion of the powder and dilute forms of the acid removed the only objections the Privy Council might urge. The Privy Council had held quite recently the view that it was undesirable to schedule carbolic acid, but the passing of the poison regulations was probably one of the reasons which had caused them to modify their views.

The resolution was passed.

Another portion of the General Purposes Committee's report dealt with the question of

UNQUALIFIED DISPENSERS.

It appeared that at the committee meeting it was decided that nothing be done until after the General Medical Council's Committee has reported on the subject, and from that Mr. Glyn-Jones dissented, urging that the G.M.C. should be asked to hear the views of the Council now instead of waiting till after the committee had reported.

The PRESIDENT opened a long discussion by saying that the matter concerned medical men more than it did pharmacists, and that in the Apothecaries Act, 1815, there is a clause that makes it penal to compound medicine for an apothecary without holding the Apothecaries' Society's diploma. They should consider also that they had to train apprentices, and the *tu quoque* argument might be applied to them rather strongly. If nothing came of the G.M.C. Committee, then would be their time to ask, as Sir Walter Scott puts it,

Should he mix hellebore who does not know
How many grains to the scruple go?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Are you moving that the report be adopted?

The PRESIDENT: It is open to any member to speak.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I am not quite clear if I can move an amendment to part of the report.

A discussion then took place in committee as to the course to be adopted, after which

The PRESIDENT moved that

The consideration of the question of the dispensing of medicines by unqualified persons be deferred until after the Committee of the General Medical Council has reported.

Mr. ATKINS seconded.

Mr. GLYN-JONES then moved as an amendment—

That a communication be sent to the General Medical Council respectfully requesting that their committee appointed to consider the question of dispensing by unqualified persons should hear that Council either by deputation or by letter before arriving at a definite conclusion.

It was, he said, quite a common proceeding for a committee to come to one conclusion, and for the Council receiving that committee's report to express the opposite. Quite recently Sir Richard Thorne, as Chairman of a Committee of the G.M.C. appointed to consider the Midwives Bill, presented a report from which he dissented and was unable to move its adoption, but moved an amendment which was ultimately accepted by the Council. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) quoted this case as one where the Council was not bound by its committee's report. They were taking a most serious step in relinquishing their right to be considered whenever dispensing was discussed. To all intents and purposes, the committee of the G.M.C. was a Government one, and if, instead of referring the matter to the G.M.C., the Government had appointed a special committee, he could hardly imagine they would have let the opportunity pass without asking to be heard. He would remind them of the proverb that "it's too late to shut the stable door after the horse has gone." Continuing, Mr. Glyn-Jones referred to the President's argument that there was another certificate that qualified men to act as assistants to medical men. This, he contended, applied solely to apothecaries; L.R.C.P.'s and M.R.C.S.'s who were not L.S.A.'s were not bound by it in the least. Conditions had changed since 1815, when the Apothecaries Act was passed. The apothecary then was the dispenser of the day, and in a position to train his man, and while admitting that the certificate was perhaps sufficient for an apothecary of those days, he could not see that it now applied to all medical men. Then as regards the *tu quoque* argument, the question was above all feeling between medical men and chemists. It was a public question, and he could not help thinking that if the G.M.C. used such an argument they would

LOSE A LOT OF DIGNITY.

Moreover, he could not believe there was much dispensing done by unqualified men in chemists' shops; they insisted upon having a qualified man in each shop, and that was more than they could say for each surgery. A medical man might be away from his surgery for six hours at a time, and during that time he could not see that he had a right to delegate his dispensing to the surgery-boy. Only last week, in the report of an accident-case, it was shown that the victim was a surgery-lad who did the dispensing at his master's surgery. It was all very well to wait and see what other people would do; he contended that now was the time to take action. It was not fair to their chemists and druggists to hide from them the fact that the Council had come to the conclusion that nothing could be done. Why not say straight out that they had no hope of doing anything if that was so? Mr. Glyn-Jones, continuing with much earnestness, said: "Ask yourselves, are you true to the trust the founders of the Society have conferred on you, to sit here and take no action when an important matter like unqualified dispensing is being discussed? Would Jacob Bell or William Allen have sat here quietly and allowed this to take place? I cannot think so." Mr. Glyn-Jones then read an extract from a petition from the Society to the House of Commons (given in the "Progress of Pharmacy") showing the views of the founders. The petition set forth—

That in almost all civilised countries those persons who prepare prescriptions and sell medicines are regularly educated in chemistry and other branches of knowledge, and pass an examination. That in Great Britain no such provision is required by law, consequently uneducated and unqualified persons may, and frequently do, perform these responsible duties, by which means your petitioners have good ground for believing that the public sustain injury.

That the Pharmaceutical Society was established in 1841 for the purpose of providing a remedy for the evil by the introduction of a regular system of pharmaceutical education and an examination.

This quotation, he thought, showed that their founders would not have sat quietly whilst dispensing and pharmacy were being discussed by an outside body. He went on

to ask if they were acting fairly to the annual meeting, at which a resolution was put as follows:—

That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be respectfully requested to invite the co-operation of the G.M.C. to secure that medicines shall only be dispensed by those possessing a medical or pharmaceutical qualification.

The PRESIDENT: It was not passed.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: No, discussed; and an amendment was moved at the instigation of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: Question!

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Well, supported by the members of the Council—he would put it in that way. If they had told them they did not intend dealing with the question some action could have been taken. For the amendment, which passed, 56 votes were recorded, and 48 voted for his resolution; but of the 56 votes for the amendment 15 were from councillors, which left only 41 who voted that the matter be referred to the Council to do as they liked with. If they did not act in the spirit of the vote they would surely be open to the charge of overriding the wishes of their subscribers. Continuing, Mr. Glyn-Jones said the question was to him a personal one; he felt that he had won his seat by the fact that a very great number of their members believed the question an important one, and surely they were quite justified in acting according to the majority of their people.

The PRESIDENT: You are quite lost in that resolution, the councillors can vote, they are members, and it is not fair to imply that they are not acting straight

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Perhaps it would have been better to have said 41 "unofficial" votes, but I think my meaning is plain enough.

Mr. ALLEN: The Council knows most about it.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said his argument was that the unofficial members had shown their views pretty plainly. They ought to consider that many of their members, who scarcely see a prescription a week, had gone to the trouble of training and qualifying, and that it was due to them that something should be done. The members of that Council did not suffer from lack of prescriptions: they all had the best dispensing-businesses in their districts, but surely they could realise that men do not qualify just to sell Battle's vermin-killer, or "Pen'orth of red precipite and pen'orth o' 'og's lard, and please mother will mix it at 'ome." Unless something was done at that meeting they would, he was sure, be making a colossal error, and he for one wished to dissociate himself from it. If they went to the G.M.C. after the committee had reported they would reasonably be told that the committee had been considering the matter for six months, and be asked to mind their own business. It would be a good thing for medical men if unqualified dispensing was prohibited; the cheap dispensaries could then no longer be carried on. There were, he said, hundreds of dispensaries in that city where human beings were treated with less consideration than any of them would treat their pet animals.

The PRESIDENT: Hand over your amendment.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Certainly, sir.

The PRESIDENT: Have you put your name on it?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I will, sir.

A SUPPORTER FOR MR. GLYN-JONES.

Mr. YOUNG said he would second the amendment, although he did not share with Mr. Glyn-Jones the view that the question was one of supreme importance; he seconded it so as to give an opportunity for the question to be discussed. He thought it was injudicious to interfere with the privileges of an ancient body which was in existence long before they were.

Dr. SYMES, whilst impressed with the importance of the subject, did not agree with Mr. Glyn-Jones that now was the time to act. He thought it would be better to wait; the G.M.C. seemed in earnest, and should have an opportunity of looking at the question with an open mind. In voting against Mr. Glyn-Jones he only did it as to opportuneness.

Mr. CROSS said they were there to administer the Pharmacy Act, and had no right to approach the Medical Council, whose business it was to look after the medical laws. He doubted if they would be able to put in an appearance even when the committee's report came forward.

Mr. STORRAR thought they were all indebted to Mr. Glyn-Jones for bringing forward his arguments and amendment,

and for the opportunity it gave them of stating their views. Personally he had not much sympathy with many of the arguments; they were not there as delegates, but to use their own judgment and give the best service they could. They were not bound in any way by any discussion at any public meeting. From the result of the last election it looked as if the general constituency were satisfied. They were not the council of a trade association, but there for the purpose of carrying out an Act of Parliament. The only thing they could do was to prosecute the unqualified persons if they had the power. He thought they ought to get in touch with the G.M.C. on the unqualified dispensers' question, and that the General Purposes Committee's report should not exclude them from approaching the G.M.C. if they wanted to before the G.M.C. Committee's report was out. He would therefore presently propose another amendment.

Mr. HILLS said Mr. Glyn-Jones need not apologise for bringing the question forward. He had stated his arguments in a clever way, but he (Mr. Hills) was bound to say he agreed with the general conclusion of the General Purposes Committee, which they arrived at after a long discussion. Behind the point raised was a much larger one—the state of pharmacy would never be satisfactory till prescribing and dispensing were in the proper hands, as they are in continental countries. They all thought that dispensing should be done by those who held their qualification, unless it was actually carried out by qualified medical men. He was bound to say with regret that public departments recognised other qualifications. He could not agree that the committee of the G.M.C. is on a par with a Special Committee of the House of Commons; a Special Committee's view would be wider.

Mr. ATKINS said that, as he had recorded the original resolution, he would like to say that, whilst he agreed with Mr. Glyn-Jones's object and admired the emphatic and earnest way he put the matter, he was obliged to "cold douche" it by saying he did not agree with him. They were a Society with a record of only fifty or sixty years, whilst medicine had existed for centuries; it was, therefore, impolitic of them to dictate. They must see how difficult it would be to carry out a law requiring medical men to only employ dispensers with the Minor qualification. Medical men do not require experts to do their dispensing, and could not afford to pay men holding their qualification when they can get apothecaries' assistants to do the work at less cost. The question involves all kinds of interests, and when the question comes to be discussed before the G.M.C. ancient and vested interests will have to be considered.

The PRESIDENT begged leave to point out that they were not shelving the question—they were only using caution. Their relations with the medical profession resembled those of the builder and architect—neither had the sole right to dispense. The oily feather, he thought, would give better results than the defiant tone. Dispensing would come into their hands if they would wait; he saw even now a tendency among the race of young medical men not to do their own dispensing.

The amendment was then put, but as only Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Young voted for it, it was lost.

A LATE REPENTANT.

Mr. STORRAR then moved that—

It be an instruction to the Watch Committee to keep in view the actions of the committee of the G.M.C., and to act if it should see an opportunity.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I second that, as the Watch Committee could not move at all in face of the General Purposes Committee's recommendation.

Dr. SYMES: This is no amendment; it is a direct negative. It is absurd to say that the Council may not do a certain action, but a smaller body of men may.

Mr. HILLS said that if he were President he should keep his eyes open—(hear, hear)—and should call the Watch Committee together if he thought needful, and they in turn could recommend that a special meeting of the General Purposes Committee be called.

Mr. ALLEN thought the Watch Committee, which was appointed to watch the flow of events, could act without any special instructions.

The PRESIDENT said the resolution did not bind them to anything like the extent Mr. Glyn-Jones imagined, and when

the G.M.C. Committee's report was published some time must elapse before it could be confirmed, and that would give them an opportunity of discussing the question.

Mr. STORRAR: Is my amendment competent?

The PRESIDENT: I don't think it is.

Mr. STORRAR: I contend that the argument that the resolution gives power to the Watch Committee does not hold water as an argument against my amendment.

Mr. YOUNG: Dr. Symes said the amendment was a negative one.

Dr. SYMES: What I object to is the adding of a contradictory rider to the resolution.

Mr. STORRAR: The President has ruled that the amendment is out of order, so that the discussion is informal.

The PRESIDENT: Then you are quite satisfied. (Laughter.)

The resolution was put, with Mr. Glyn-Jones as the only dissident.

This ended the public business.

Mother Seigel's Protection.

Two Minutes' Talk with the New Manager.

"NEW brooms sweep clean" is the old adage, and certainly Mr. Henry Wellington Wack, the new managing director for A. J. White (Limited), appears to be taking the maxim literally. When one of our representatives called at the Farringdon Road premises the other day he found business going on in the midst of painters and whitewashers, and a general upheaval of the stock-in-trade.

"I am just having things turned over," said Mr. Wack, "to get a proper grip of affairs and to make a new start in life for the company."

"You think there is life in it yet?" queried our man.

"I have absolute confidence in the soundness of the concern," replied Mr. Wack, quietly. "I have known the London business intimately for the past ten years, having been closely associated with the late Mr. White for that time. I also know the American business well, and have no hesitation in saying that the company is in a stronger position now than it ever has been. And I think the strongest argument that could be put forward for the stability of the company is the fact that it has survived the somewhat negligent management of the past few years. The advertising, for instance, has been allowed to lapse into a depressing rut, year by year, and no business can long stand that with so much competition about."

"You will change all that," our inquisitor suggested.

"I intend to, in course of time," said Mr. Wack. "I have several advertising schemes in view, all of which will be fully considered, and new methods in advertising, book-keeping, and the general arrangement of the business will certainly be instituted."

"Do your new arrangements include any scheme for the protection of prices to retail chemists?" was the question that our representative was sent to ask, and he now fired it off while Mr. Wack was going smoothly.

"That we have also considered," said Mr. Wack. "We have not yet come to any decision on the point, however, but have invited various wholesale dealers to meet us and discuss the question. We want to do all we can to protect the retailer, but we don't quite see just yet how best to do it."

Our representative did not ascertain whether or not the eminent specialist Dr. Glyn-Jones is to be called in in consultation. He is reported to have remarkable power of diagnosis in such cases as Mother Seigel's, and his prescriptions contain the latest new remedies.

THE TIRESOME TYRE.—The idea of the *C. & D.* artist who some time ago showed how the Town Traveller should go round the town—viz., with a bicycle and tube of compressed oxygen to fill the tyre automatically—has been taken seriously by M. d'Arsonval. In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences he said liquefied carbonic acid is not suitable for inflating tyres because the inflation is only temporary, the carbonic-acid gas being dissipated through the indiarubber. Oxygen is not suitable either, because it oxidises the indiarubber.

The Three Towns.

Where the British Pharmaceutical Conference will meet. Some preliminary notes on what is to be seen there.

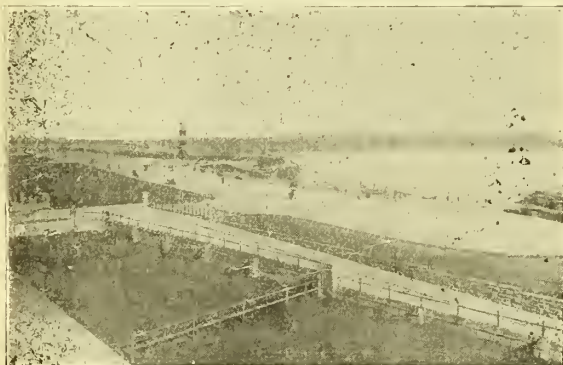
PLYMOUTH has bidden the pharmacists of the United Kingdom to gather there in the last week of this month. Two-and twenty years ago the Conference met in Plymouth, in the second year of the late Professor Redwood's presidency, and it is recorded "that from the beginning to the end of the meeting there was ample evidence that no effort had been spared to secure the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors" So will it be again, we believe, and the new generation of pharmacists will be taken in hand by some



A BIT OF PLYMOUTH.

On the right is the Guildhall, in the centre is St. Andrew's Church, and to the left is seen a corner of the Municipal Buildings.

older ones who were there in 1877. On that occasion the Conference took the scientific side of its programme a little more seriously than is done now, and preserved carrots, peas, and things of that kind were discussed in the Athenæum as pleasantly as their fresh representatives will be discussed at the midday luncheons this year. It is notable that although the social element in the Conference has wonderfully increased during the past dozen years or so, it cannot be said that the scientific has decreased either



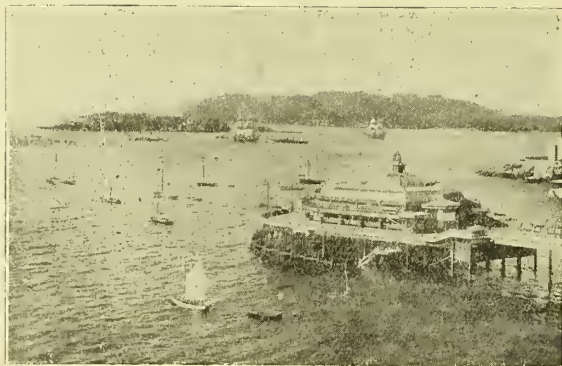
BY LAND AND SEA.

Plymouth Hoe, with the promenade. The Citadel and Standen Heights in the background.

in value or volume. But the thing of the moment is Plymouth, whose attractions it is our purpose to portray, so that those in the trade who have need of a week's holiday

may judge whether the Conference meeting is a suitable prescription.

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, known as the "Three Towns," are 230 miles from Waterloo Station, and 246 from Paddington Station. Although under separate



PLYMOUTH PROMENADE PIER.

Drake's Island is seen in the distance, and to the right of it Mount-Edgecumbe Park.

governments, they form one large community, with a population, including Plympton, Saltash, St. Budeaux, and Torpoint, of nearly 200,000. Plymouth, as a corporation, dates from 1439. Devonport was known as Plymouth Dock until 1824, and was (with Stonehouse) enfranchised in 1832, and incorporated in 1837. Stonehouse is a township with a District Council, and the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe is lord of the manor.

The visitor will be struck by the progressive policy of the respective governing bodies. Old buildings in main thoroughfares are giving place to modern and handsome structures,



SALTASH BRIDGE.

The property of the Great Western Railway. Crosses the river Tamar and connects Devon with Cornwall.

and electricity is competing with gas and horse-power. Plymouth is in the throes of modernisation, and the pity of it is that the borough will scarcely be seen at its best at the time of the Conference. However, the charms of the place are intact, and one has only to visit the Hoe to take in the most delightful picture the eye can look upon. We give a view of the historic promenade, which is admittedly one of the finest in existence. It is superbly level, about forty yards wide and a quarter of a mile in length. The surface is of asphalt, and so smooth is it that roller-skating there in the early morning is becoming a fashionable recreation. The Hoe commands a magnificent view of Plymouth Sound, the

Eddystone Lighthouse (some fourteen miles distant), and the Dartmoor and Cornish hills. At the east end of the promenade are the Citadel and the Marine Biological Association's Aquarium. The former was erected by Charles II.,



SPANISH ARMADA MEMORIAL.

An impressive structure on Plymouth Hoe which, in stone and bronze, repeats Thomson's sentiment and the nation's boast—"Britannia rules the waves."

and is about the finest example of seventeenth-century fortification in existence. From it salutes are frequently exchanged with incoming and outgoing men-of-war. Within the past few years enormous improvements have been made: at the Citadel end of the promenade a fine drive along the sea-front has been constructed under the fortifications, and obsolete outworks have given place to shrubberies and lawns at a cost to the Corporation of over 10,000*l.*, apart from large outlays in perfecting the appearance of the Hoe promenade and the immense grass slopes where no "Keep off the grass" terrifies the timid, for one can wander as the fancy dictates.

On the summit of the promenade a magnificent statue of Sir Francis Drake and the Spanish Armada Memorial remind one of the important part Plymouth has taken in England's history; whilst the old Smeaton Tower Lighthouse is another attractive erection, and enables visitors to form a good idea of what life in a lighthouse is like. The Promenade Pier, under the Hoe, is the starting-place of most of the cheap steamer trips, and on it concerts are given every afternoon and evening by military bands. The pier cost 40,000*l.*, and changed hands for about a fourth of that amount. It is 465 feet long, with a head measuring 190 feet wide, and stands in deep water.

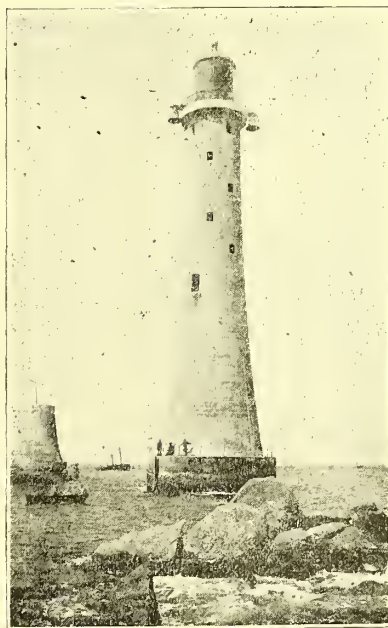
The Breakwater, nearly three miles from the Hoe, is one of the most stupendous engineering accomplishments of its kind. It was started in 1812, and completed at a cost of over 2,000,000*l.* It has been calculated that upwards of 4,000,000 tons of rough stone was used in addition to the 2,500,000 tons of block-stone required for paving and facings. It is 200 to 400 feet broad at the bottom, 45 feet wide at the top, and consists of one straight portion 3,000 feet long. From each end arms branch off towards the shore, each 1,050 feet in length. The Breakwater took thirty

years to complete. A lighthouse, 68 feet high, is placed at the west end of it, and a beacon and cage for life-saving purposes at the east end. Midway inside the structure is an ironclad cheque-marked fort armed with 80-ton guns.

Another view which we give is that of the Eddystone Lighthouse. As already mentioned, it is situated fourteen miles from Plymouth, but ten miles only from the nearest land, and makes the fourth lighthouse built on the dangerous reef of rocks in the Channel fairway. It is an imposing structure, composed entirely of Cornish granite, 35 feet diameter at the base, and 133 feet high to the lantern. The tower contains nine apartments, and cost 78,000*l.* In clear weather the powerful light can be seen at a distance of eighteen miles. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone in 1879, and the Duke of Edinburgh the top stone in 1881. In very fine weather it is possible to land on the Eddystone from excursion steamers.

Comfortable and fast steamers run to all points of interest along the coast, and the numerous river-trips are delightful, particularly that of the Tamar, which extends about twenty-five miles, and forms the boundary line between Devon and Cornwall. To reach the river Tamar the steamer passes Devonport Dockyard, and a fleet of active-service and Naval Reserve ships. In taking advantage of these trips one is impressed by the number of forts overlooking the harbour. From one position as many as ten can be seen, and there are other forts invisible from the sea, from which firing is carried on by means of mirrors and other mechanical appliances. Torpedo-boat destroyers are always to be seen fitting in and out of the harbour, and, just outside the Breakwater, torpedo, gun, and steam trials are carried out frequently by men-of-war and smaller naval craft.

All this is of interest to the visitor, but much more of the naval element may be seen in the direction of Devonport, where the dockyards and the scores of battleships and



EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

The portion remaining of the Smeaton Tower is shown on the left.

smaller war-vessels attract the eye. There is no difficulty in gaining admittance to the dockyards. Police in charge courteously conduct visitors around the works and point out all that is worth seeing. Huge battleships in course of con-

struction and the more nimble and deadly-looking torpedo-boat destroyers in dock demand attention. On the outskirts of Devonport is the Engineers' College, where all our naval engineers are trained; and, further on, more docks are in course of construction, at a cost of over 3,000,000*l.* From a naval point of view Devonport is at present all activity, and a fillip is given to the surroundings by the number of vessels lying at anchor in the stream close by the Dock-yard. Boys' training-ships, lines of torpedo-boats, and disused ancient battleships sink into insignificance beside the masses of floating iron ready to do service at the present day.

The borough of Devonport, though slowly rousing itself from lethargy, is a long way behind the times in comparison with Plymouth. The town is to some extent hampered by the foreshore being in the hands of the Admiralty; nevertheless, there is scope for improvement, and happily the people have awakened to the fact. Devonport Guildhall is a miserable structure, but a good view can be procured from the slopes of Mount Wise close by, where are situated the residences of the Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief of the Western District. Devonport Park is a pleasant open space, and commands a magnificent view of the Hamoaze, in which naval vessels are at anchor.

Stonehouse is a clean and up-to-date little town sandwiched between Plymouth and Devonport, and, unlike her sister towns, can find no room to grow, so closely is she hedged in. The Town Hall is an imposing building, and among the places worthy of a visit are the Raglan Barracks, in which a division of the Royal Marines is stationed, and the Naval Victualling-yard.

In all the three towns there are theatres, and at Plymouth a music-hall has been erected on a most sumptuous scale. There are many thousands of soldiers and sailors in the district, and barracks for their accommodation are situated in various parts of the town. At Stonehouse there is a large naval hospital containing 60 wards and 650 beds; and the Royal Military Hospital at Devonport contains 500 beds, the South front has an arcade of forty-one arches, forming a fine promenade for the sick. Plymouth has numerous parks, in which military bands perform occasionally. From Plymouth and Devonport the Great Western Railway and the London and South-Western Railway run excursions every day to many points of interest, and the opportunity should not be lost of taking a trip to Dartmoor, some twenty miles distant, which has an area of 160 square miles, probably the largest tract of uncultivated land in England. Amongst the seaport towns on the south coast might be especially mentioned Torquay, Dawlish, Dartmouth, Fowey, and Falmouth; whilst the North Cornwall coast is the most rugged and magnificent to be seen anywhere. The neighbourhood of Plymouth is the most beautiful of the beautiful county of Devon, and abounds with places and objects of interest alike to the lover of the beautiful, the antiquary, and the historian.

The Conference Programme.

MR. J. DAVY TURNER, Hon. Local Secretary of the Conference, intimates that applications for tickets for the excursions and other entertainments on July 24 to 26, and for the whole-day excursion on July 27, "cannot be entertained after Monday, July 17." Those who are going to the Conference, and have not secured rooms, are requested to specify the accommodation they require to Mr. Davy Turner, when he will do the best he can for them. His address is 15 Leigham Terrace, Plymouth.

A WELCOME to the Conference members is to be given at the opening session on Tuesday, July 25, by Alderman J. Pethick, J.P., Mayor of Plymouth.

* * * *

MR. W. A. H. NAYLOR, Senior Hon. Secretary of the Conference, informs us that he has completed arrangements with the Great Western Railway under which delegates will be permitted to travel by that railway for single fare and a quarter on production of a certificate of membership signed by Mr. Naylor. Applications for these certificates should be made direct to Mr. Naylor at 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

* * *

WE understand that the papers promised for the Conference are good this year, and we hope to print a list of them next week.

Deed of Arrangement.

Lees, Newton, 83 Wellington Street, Bradford, near Manchester, chemist. Trustee, Edwin Whitehead, Ashton-under-Lyne, auctioneer. Dated, June 27; filed, June 28. Liabilities unsecured, 454*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 100*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bagshaw, W. C., Openshaw 75 0 0
Lees, Herbert, Hexham 87 0 0
Lees, Hiram, Oldham 259 0 0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hett, E. K., and Field, F., under the style of Hett & Field, Mark Lane and Mincing Lane, E.C., colonial brokers.

Mackenzie, L., and Fisher, S., under the style of Mackenzie & Fisher, surgeons and medical practitioners.

Sprott, W. R., and Smith, W. R., under the style of Sprott & Smith, Beeston, Notts, physicians and surgeons.

Wallace, H., and Wallace, R. A., under the style of Hugh Wallace & Co., Fenchurch Street, E.C., chemical manufacturers.

Wills, G. S. V., and Wootton, H., under the style of Wills & Wootton, The Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Street, Newington, S.E., lecturers on chemistry, &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Payne, William, St. Anne-on-the-Sea, Lancs, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Gray, Edward, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, W., surgeon—discharge suspended for two years, ending June 1, 1901.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re ALLAN PERCY NOSWORTHY, St. Leonard's Terrace, Hove, Chemist.

THE Official Receiver's statement regarding the failure of this debtor, who lately carried on business at 37 Preston Street, Brighton, shows liabilities amounting to 1,529*l.* 11*s.*, which is based upon claims sent in by sixty-six unsecured creditors. The total assets amount to 171*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The assets include cash 81*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, stock-in-trade 3*l.*, furniture 30*l.*, other property 1*l.* 5*s.*, and book-debts 55*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The bankrupt alleges, as the cause of failure, "keen competition and loss on opening business at Portslade." The bankrupt states that he commenced business as a chemist at Tonnbridge Wells in 1894, without capital. He remained there until August, 1896, when he removed to Brighton, opening a shop in Preston Street, and in the following year a branch shop at Portslade. The latter business was sold in January last, and in May, 1899, he disposed of the Preston Street business, for which he received 591*l.* in cash; that he paid

into the bank, where his account was considerably overdrawn, an overdraft to the extent of 300*l.* being guaranteed by a relative. The withdrawal of this guarantee resulted in the creditor who guaranteed the 300*l.* portion of the overdraft being relieved of his liability, and the bank received payment in full. A balance-sheet was prepared in January last by an accountant, which showed he had made a loss in carrying on the business. He became aware of his insolvency in December last. A meeting of creditors was held about a fortnight ago, when an offer of 10*s.* in the pound was made, but was not accepted by all the creditors. The unsecured creditors include 1,000*l.* money borrowed between 1894 and 1897.

The statutory first meeting of the creditors was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Board of Trade, Railway Approach, S.E., before Mr. Macintosh, Senior Official Receiver, when the foregoing statement was submitted. The Chairman also pointed out that the one curious feature in the case was that the bankrupt, owing the bank 521*l.*, of which 300*l.* was guaranteed by his father-in-law, paid the amount which he received from the sale of his business into the bank, by which fact the father-in-law was preferred by getting his guarantee withdrawn. The question was, Was there a fraudulent preference? It was pointed out by a creditor that the debtor originally paid the proceeds of the sale of the business into another bank, but that he was persuaded by his father-in-law and another gentleman to transfer the money to the bank which had been guaranteed. The Chairman said it would require a very strict investigation, and he would take care to attend the public examination himself and probe the matter to the bottom. It was ultimately resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Legal Reports.

Mustn't Bottle St. Winifred.

IN the Chancery Division on June 29, Mr. Justice Byrne heard an action by Sir Piers William Mostyn and Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater & Co., millowners, Holywell, for an injunction restraining Jacob Atherton from abstracting water from St. Winifred's Well, or from interfering with the accustomed flow of water in the stream through the lands of which plaintiffs are respectively owner and occupier. The defendant set up a licence given him by the Holywell Urban District Council, under which he claimed the right to take the water and store it in casks and bottles for sale. His Lordship held that the Council had no power to give the licence, and granted the injunction asked for with costs.

Ivory Soap.

IN the Court of Chancery on Tuesday an application was made to Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the action of Godwin v. the Ivory Soap Company, to have the hearing of the action delayed till the first day of the hearing of witness actions in the next sittings, because several of the witnesses had to come over from America. One of these was an elderly lady of 75 years of age, who would be inconvenienced by being unduly hurried. His Lordship agreed, but declined, however, to fix a definite date.

The Cripple and the Idris Van.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury on June 30 heard the evidence in the action brought by Miss Laura Morris against Messrs. Idris & Co. (Limited), aerated-water manufacturers, for damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff, who is a cripple and uses a crutch, was, on July 27, 1898, travelling in a tramcar along Holloway Road, and alighted at Highbury Station. At that moment a van belonging to the defendants drove by and ran over her; her jaw was broken in two places, and she suffered other injuries. The plaintiff's case was that the driver of the van was driving at a rapid pace, and not looking where he was going to, and that he drove so close to the tramcar that the plaintiff could not get out of his way. The defendants' case was that as the plaintiff

alighted from the tramcar her crutch slipped, causing her to fall into the roadway in front of the van, and that the accident was then unavoidable. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT Smethwick on June 23, Jane Brown, general dealer, was summoned for selling on April 28 camphorated oil which was deficient in camphor to the extent of 64 per cent, and instead of being olive oil contained 8 per cent. of mineral oil. Mr. Glover, for the defence, explained that the defendant sold the oil in small bottles in the same state as it was purchased from a wholesale dealer in Birmingham. The Bench fined defendant 1*l.* 5*s.*, including costs, and expressed the hope that she would recover the amount from the firm who supplied the oil.

Merchandise-marks Act.

USING OTHER PEOPLE'S BOTTLES.

MESSRS. SCHOFIELD BROS., aerated-water manufacturers, Liverpool, recently brought an action against George Green, aerated-water manufacturer, Old Barracks Carnival, Glasgow, for having filled and sold aerated waters of his own manufacture in bottles bearing the name or trade-description, "Schofield Bros., Liverpool." Sheriff Fyfe has now given judgment. It was objected that the Liverpool firm had no right to prosecute, but his Lordship said they had, whereupon defendant tendered a plea of guilty. The Sheriff imposed a modified penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 10*s.* 6*d.* expenses. His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said he had dealt leniently with this case in respect of the unusual circumstances under which it was brought, and that it was the first of its kind in which no trade-mark belonged to complainers.

County Court Cases.

GIVEN A WEEK TO PAY.

AT Westminster County Court on July 4, the Mutual Loan Fund Association sought the committal of a Mr. Pritchard, described as the manager of the Star Perfumery Company, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of money lent. The debtor did not appear, and his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., made an order for payment in a week, subject to committal to Holloway for twelve days in default.

A CHEMIST'S MISFORTUNES.

IN the Westminster County Court on July 4, application was made to Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. George Venables, a chemist, formerly carrying on business at Norwood, for the administration of his affairs under the County Court Section of the Bankruptcy Act. The wife of the debtor appeared in support of the application, and said her husband was formerly in business on his own account, but he had failed, and was now in a situation at a salary of 30*s.* a week. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, druggists' sundriesmen, were one of the principal creditors, but as they, in common with the others, did not oppose the application, his Honour made the order asked for, subject to payment by monthly instalments.

Use of the Royal Arms.

AT Bow Street on Tuesday three tradesmen in the Strand district were summoned by the Incorporated Association of Royal Warrant Holders (Limited) for having without authority used in connection with their trades the Royal Arms, or arms nearly resembling them. Sir James Vaughan, who tried the cases said that it was of very great importance that no unfit or unauthorised person should display the Royal Arms, and the fact that one person displayed them above his premises by authority in no way entitled a subsequent occupant of the premises to do so. He imposed fines of 20*s.* and costs in two cases and a fine of 10*l.* and costs in another.

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Editorial Comments.

Unqualified Dispensers.

THE question of the employment of unqualified dispensers by medical practitioners has been so thoroughly discussed in medical and pharmaceutical circles that everyone interested is prepared for something being done in the matter. Last month a section of the General Medical Council, under whose notice the subject had been brought

by the Privy Council, endeavoured to pass it off lightly, as the Executive Committee recommended them, by informing the Privy Council the evil was not so great as was represented; but the majority of the Council came to the conclusion that it was serious, and referred the question to a special committee, who went still further by recommending that the whole matter should be considered with a view to a full report to the Council in November next. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has also had the matter brought to their notice. The old Council, like the Executive Committee aforesaid, declined to deal with it on the invitation of a member but the members at the annual meeting instructed the Council to go into it again. On Wednesday the General Purposes Committee of the Council (*i.e.*, the Council *in camera*) reported that nothing should be done in the matter until the General Medical Council has reported on it. Mr. Glyn-Jones, who practically secured his seat on the Council owing to his enthusiasm on the subject (which is Mr. Glyn-Jones's modest way of putting it), in one of the best debating speeches to which the Council has ever listened, appealed to his fellow-members to approach the General Medical Council Committee before their minds are made up. He implored them by the memory of the founders of the Society, by the principles which they set forth for the elevation of pharmacy, to make a step towards realising the ideal condition "Pharmacy for the Pharmacist." Mr. Rymer Young supported Mr. Glyn-Jones both by speech and vote, but the Pharmaceutical Council would not budge. We do not require to point out that this is eminently a question which combines the best interests of pharmacy as a profession and as a trade; therefore exactly a question which the Pharmaceutical Council should have decided views about, because, as we are frequently reminded, the Society of which they are the operators is the only body which can adequately and properly realise the aspirations of the drug-trade; and should be ready to lead. Here was an opportunity for the Council to show its whole-heartedness for the welfare of pharmacist, and—it turns tail, leaving this important question in the hands of the medical profession. Perhaps the Council is not inconsistent in so doing. There is, we believe, an unwritten rule of etiquette which makes official bodies exceedingly jealous of interfering with the proceedings of other bodies of higher status than themselves; but we had hoped that the relations between the Pharmaceutical Council and the General Medical Council were now so cordial that the latter would be pleased to receive the co-operation of the former on other pharmaceutical matters than the British Pharmacopœia. At any rate, the way in which dispensing in doctors' surgeries is done has far more effect on the remuneration of pharmacists than the standards of the British Pharmacopœia; and knowing that it has the support of the Society, the Council might have shown a trifle more concern for the trade than was apparent on Wednesday. Some of the remarks that fell from the chair and its supporters were quite appropriate for the Council chamber in Oxford Street, but highly improper for Bloomsbury Councillors, who have the concerns of the pharmacists of Great Britain to look after. We are told that the apothecaries' assistants' qualification suffices to cover the actions of the dispensers employed by all medical practitioners. Anything that the Pharmaceutical Council says in support of the apothecaries' assistants' qualification comes little short of a betrayal of trust, for the Apothecaries Act applies to a section only of the country over which the Pharmacy Act extends, and the assistants' certificate covers those only who are employed by licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society.

The latter form a comparatively small proportion of registered medical practitioners, and if the dispensing of poisons in doctors' surgeries is to be carried on as it should be the Pharmaceutical Council should use every effort to get the modern dispensing qualification recognised. That is all that Mr. Glyn-Jones asks, and he rightly argues that any endorsement of the antiquated qualification is fatal to the best interests of the drug-trade. He is not a man to let a thing drop owing to a temporary reverse, but without backing from the trade, especially members of the Society, he and Mr. Rymer Young cannot get the Council to act energetically for the Society as a whole. They wait for the backing.

Excise and Customs Matters.

AN important General Order has just been issued by the Inland Revenue Department for the guidance of Excise officers and for the information of the makers of methylated spirit. The Order deals with the character of the wood-naphtha which will in future be regarded as suitable for mixing with rectified spirit in the production of methylated spirit—or "spirits," as the Department still calls it—and is mainly intended to facilitate the operations of the makers of methylated spirit. It has, however, a considerable interest to all users of denatured spirit, as for the first time it shows in considerable detail what the Department regards as the chief constituents of wood-naphtha which is approved as a denaturing agent. Methylators have always complained—and very properly, we think—that they had nothing to go upon in sending samples of naphtha to Somerset House, their only assurance that it would pass being that it was as bad as they could get it. The new Order shows that the naphtha should contain from 72 to 80 per cent. of methyl alcohol, the rest being water and acetone chiefly, with smaller quantities of methyl acetate and other substances, which communicate to the naphtha the element of nauseousness considered necessary for the protection of the spirit-revenue. The Principal of the Government Laboratory will, however, retain full power to reject any naphtha not considered sufficiently offensive for this purpose, although we cannot imagine him tasting the stuff after his assistants have tested it and found that it accords with the regulations. So far as this particular denaturing-agent is concerned, the new departure is satisfactory. Makers of methylated spirit will now know fairly well what is required, and users will have some guarantee of uniformity in its composition. It is to be regretted, however, that the opportunity has not been taken for considering the use of other denaturing-agents. Both in France and Germany other substances besides wood-spirit are used in this way, and partly for this reason the quantity of denatured alcohol used in these countries is very much greater than in the United Kingdom. The most recent statistics show that while the quantity of alcohol methylated in this country has risen from 2,767,000 proof gallons in 1888 to 4,463,000 proof gallons in 1898, in Germany the increase in the same period has been from 15,000,000 to about 35,000,000 proof gallons, and in France from 4,105,000 to about 5,500,000 proof gallons. The proficiency of Germany in the manufacture of pure chemicals and other substances necessitating the employment of alcohol is, it can hardly be doubted, due to the facilities given to manufacturers for the use of duty-free alcohol, both pure and denatured by different methods to suit the circumstances of each industry. A similarly liberal treatment would undoubtedly assist many of our chemical and other industries in the competitive struggle which they have to maintain against their foreign rivals. We do not, of

course, overlook the fact that the subject is more easily dealt with in Germany, where the spirit-duty is less than a fourth of what ours is, and the temptations to fraud and attempts at the purification of denatured spirit are correspondingly decreased; and, in the second place, while the necessity for stringent regulations is much greater in this country, Englishmen are much less willing to submit to the constant supervision and interference of Government officials than are the Germans and French. Possibly some system of drawback of the duty on the alcohol necessarily employed or wasted in the manufacture of articles in which ordinary methylated spirit cannot be employed would most satisfactorily solve the question, both of safety for the revenue and freedom for the manufacturer from official supervision. We suggested this a year ago in regard to alcoholic extracts, and have good reason to believe that the Excise authorities viewed the suggestion with some favour; but those who were most interested in the matter were, for some reason unwilling, to approach the authorities.

Another matter connected with the revenue which interests the drug-trade, and about which a new Order has been issued by the Customs, relates to the surcharge of 1s. per gal. on all spirits imported in bottle imposed by the Budget resolutions, which has given rise to a considerable amount of misunderstanding. The original idea seems to have been to make the surcharge on all kinds of spirits, or mixtures containing spirits, at one uniform rate of 1s. per liquid gallon, and the Customs levied the duty for several days on this assumption. This naturally gave rise to complaints, especially from importers of medicinal preparations containing small percentages of spirit, where the additional charge of 1s. per liquid gallon meant an increase of 40 or 50 per cent. on the duty formerly charged. The clause introduced in the Finance Bill modifies this incidence in an important respect, and enacts that the additional duty is to be levied as follows:—

Spirits in bottle, enumerated [<i>i.e.</i> , as in "Official s. d. Import List"], and sweetened spirits in bottle, unenumerated, and tested, the proof gallon	... 1 0
Perfumed spirits, and liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, the liquid gallon	... 1 0

We understand that it is always at the option of the importer to enter medicinal spirits "to be tested," and that if this is done the tariff rate as well as the extra duty is charged on the number of "proof gallons," and not on the liquid or bulk quantity of the mixture. Where medicinal preparations contain spirit of less than proof strength importers should be careful to enter them to be tested, otherwise both the tariff rate of duty and the extra duty will be charged at the maximum rates on the measured quantities imported.

Diffraction Colour-photography.

MR. R. W. WOOD, of Wisconsin University, whose diffraction colour-photographs were shown at the Royal Society *conversazione* last month, has contributed an interesting article about them to *Nature*. With so many suggestions for obtaining colour-photographs it requires considerable ingenuity to bring out a new and original method. Those hitherto adopted may be divided into two distinct classes. In the Lippmann process, which represents one of these, the waves of light form in the photographic-film laminae of varying thickness, depending on the wave-length or colour of the light, and these by reflected light show the image in its natural colours. The process has remained

purely of scientific interest and the speciality of the inventor. The second kind of colour-photography is represented by three-colour processes, of which several have been carried to commercial success. Perhaps the best known is Ives's method, in which three negatives are taken through three differently-coloured screens, and from these three positives are made, which are arranged in a suitable manner, and viewed through coloured screens and lenses in such a way that the observer sees the three pictures as one, and in the natural colours of the original. The principle is the same in the three-colour printing process, where three pigments are used, and in the Joly photographic process, where a single screen with lines of the primary colours alternating is used in the camera, and in viewing the photograph, so as to give the colour impression to the eye. Mr. Wood includes his diffraction colour-photographs in this second class. In method of taking and in viewing they resemble those produced by the Joly method, but the colouration depends upon a composite ruled screen which splits up the light, so that it also is not unlike Lippmann's in principle. Mr. Wood uses a diffraction-grating (a glass plate with fine lines ruled on its surface) in his process, and explains the formation of a colour-picture thus: if a diffraction-grating is placed before a lens, and the light of a lamp allowed to fall on it, there will be formed on a screen in the focal plane of the lens an image of the lamp-flame, with spectra on each side of it. If a small hole is made in the screen in the red part of one of the spectra, and looked through from the back, the grating is seen to be illuminated in pure red light over its whole area, as shown in the illustration. If

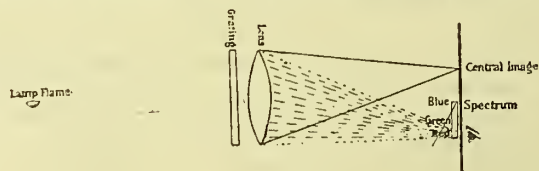


FIG. 1.

grating with finer rulings is used the spectrum falls lower down and the green of the spectrum will fall on the hole where previously the red fell, so that if the grating is again viewed through the hole it is seen illuminated in green light. With a still closer ruling blue is seen. If the two first gratings be overlapped, as shown in fig. 2, there are produced two overlapping spectra and a refraction-grating capable of sending several colours at once to the eye.

A photograph of a stained-glass window which was shown at the Royal Society was made by successively printing on an albumen plate three photographs which had been taken through red, green, and blue glasses, and had grating rulings

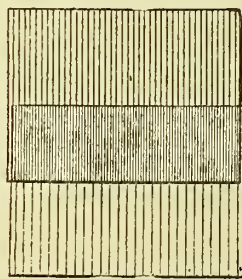


FIG. 2.

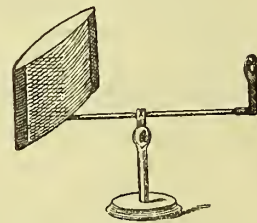


FIG. 3.

of pitches corresponding to the wave-lengths of these colours also printed upon them. For viewing the pictures the apparatus, fig. 3, is employed, but at the Royal Society two ordinary-looking retort-stands were requisitioned for view-

ing. The square lens was fixed on one stand, and provided with a screen perforated with an eye-hole through which the pictures were viewed. The brilliancy of the picture was great, and most curious effects were produced by moving the viewing-apparatus and bringing the eye into different parts of the overlapping spectra, the red robes of the saints pictured in the stained-glass window being immediately transformed into green or blue. The process is not quite so simple to work as it appears from the description; the gratings, with 2,000, 2,400, and 2,750 lines to the inch, have to be ruled with exquisite care, and in the triple printing correct registration must be ensured. To look at, the picture is perfectly transparent, and merely a diffraction-grating with variable spacing, the whites being represented by a triple set of rulings, and colours by double gratings. Mr. Wood now hopes to be able to produce these diffraction-pictures directly in the camera, on a single plate, by exposing a plate successively under screens suitably ruled for red, green, and blue, but the coarseness of the grain on commercial plates has diverted his search to the production of plates of a finer grain. The process looks distinctly hopeful, as it seems to be worked on lines which should lead to a successful commercial result. We shall watch its development with interest.

"Carbolic Acid.—Poison."

THE scheduling of carbolic acid as a poison now awaits the approval of the Privy Council, and may almost be regarded as an accomplished fact, for, after Sir Matthew White Ridley's declaration, the permanent officials at Whitehall can scarcely persist in their senseless opposition to the proposal. The gratifying feature about the Pharmaceutical Council's resolution is that it is confined to carbolic acid, no attempt having been made to add other things to it. The Irish poisons schedule simply mentions "carbolic acid," but the Pharmaceutical Council of Great Britain on Wednesday resolved that "carbolic acid in crystals, commercial carbolic acid, and all liquids containing 3 per cent. or more of phenols" should be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, and should be added to Part II. of the schedule. The Council's resolution is better than specifying "carbolic acid" alone, first, because a decision of the High Court makes it clear that the sale of any preparation containing an appreciable quantity of a scheduled poison may be regarded as a sale of the poison itself. As it is not desired to stop the sale or use of safe carbolic disinfectants and antiseptics, a fuller definition of the substances scheduled assists in showing, by inference, what articles are not included. In the second place, it is important that the opposition to the scheduling of carbolic acid should be disarmed at the outset. It is no secret that certain manufacturers of the disinfectant have hitherto been able to convince the Privy Council officers that the scheduling of carbolic acid would be inimical to public health, but the events of the past five years have clearly demonstrated that danger lies in the oilman's barrel, and not in the superior acids sold in poison-bottles, nor in carbolic disinfecting-powders. The latter have been growing in popularity for legitimate purposes, while the liquid acid has been increasing in fatality, and the Pharmaceutical Council's object in defining, more fully than hitherto, the substances scheduled is to exclude powders and weak liquids from the operations of the Act. We do not overlook the fact that certain preparations are not specifically excluded—in fact, the resolution only excludes solutions containing less than 3 per cent. of phenols; and the High Court decision as to preparations is

quite as applicable to carbolic-preparations as to those of any other poison. But the Pharmaceutical Council have no power to say by resolution what is not in the schedule; they may only add to it, and the Privy Council may approve or keep silence. As the initiation of prosecutions is in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Council, and assurance has been given through the President that carbolic powders are not to be regarded as poisons, those who have hitherto opposed the scheduling have ample guarantee that the sale of carbolic disinfecting-powders, tooth-powder, carbolic-soap, and similar articles, will not be interfered with. The inclusion of "Commercial carbolic acid" is necessary, because much of the stuff so called is a mixture of a large percentage of cresols with a small percentage of phenol, and in the liquid state this mixture is as fatal as pure phenol. In the event of the Privy Council approving of Wednesday's resolution, it will be necessary for the Pharmaceutical Society to make the new departure as widely known as possible—for example, by addressing grocers, ironmongers, and oil and colour men in Great Britain on the subject—a matter which should not be difficult if they secure the assistance of their local secretaries in addressing the unqualified traders in their districts. It may be well also to point out to local authorities that while the free distribution of liquid carbolic disinfectants that would not be illegal, they should, like retailers and wholesalers, use the poison-label.

"Quacks and Abortion."

THE *Lancet* has now reached No. X. of its series of articles under the above title, and the last article is specially interesting as dealing with the notorious "Madame Frain's" pills. Unfortunately, the *Lancet's* analyst does not succeed very well in ascertaining the composition of the medicines which he analyses—for example, as to these pills he says they contain 11.5 per cent. of moisture, 30 per cent. of mineral matter, and 58.5 per cent. of extractives. What the mineral matter is he does not say, but appends these remarks:—

Reactions were obtained with the alcoholic extract of the substance of these pills, which were strongly suggestive of jalap. On distillation a very marked smell of myrrh was evolved. No appreciable quantity of pennyroyal could be detected. The pills were coated with a pink aniline dye. Testing for aloes gave negative results.

The pills were accompanied by a leaflet advertising a "Vaginal Injecting-powder," which it stated "relaxes the os uteri (entrance to the womb), thereby greatly facilitating the action of our remedies." This powder consisted of sulphate of zinc coloured with a pink dye.

How such pills and powders can be considered "indispensable to ladies" we do not attempt to guess, but it is easy to see that vaginal injections and purgatives combined might produce abortion.

The second article dealt with is Dasmall & Co.'s female corrective mixture, special S.S., which has these characteristics—viz., sp. gr., .998; water, 95.79 per cent.; oil, 4 per cent.; organic extractives, 0.10 per cent.; and mineral matter, 0.05 per cent. The oil referred to was found to have a sp. gr. of 0.863, and was identified as oil of *pinus pumilio*. The mixture was coloured with saffron, which the reporter appears to regard as a dangerous drug, being "anodyne, cordial, emmenagogue, and exhilarant, and is clearly a drug that cannot be taken with impunity by women suffering from the only common cause of menstrual obstruction—pregnancy." Mrs. St. Clair's mixture is next attacked, but here, again, the analyst has as little success as in the preceding cases, his figures leading him to the conclusion that the mixture is "a simple herbal infusion . . . and monstrously expensive at 6s. 6d. the bottle." Towle's pennyroyal

and steel pills are finally dealt with. Here, again, the results indicate that the analyst was not quite at home with his subject, for after telling us that they contain moisture, 6.20 per cent.; mineral matter, 57.58 per cent.; and organic extractives, 33.22 per cent.; he adds: "On examining the mineral matter it proved to contain both iron and sulphates, and had also a distinctly alkaline reaction. The pills were coated with a white substance like steatite. Very little indication was given of the presence of oleum pulegii (pennyroyal), but reactions were obtained pointing to Barbary aloes." The penultimate word would be amusing if it did not reflect so seriously upon the reliability of work upon which is based an exposure undertaken for the public good. The whole of the analytical results are so inconclusive that they alone do not afford sufficient grounds for the exposure which the *Lancet* is making; and in those to which we refer there is the meagrest indication that the medicines are of an eclectic nature. That, indeed, is the most prominent lesson to be derived from the *Lancet's* analyses, and it is difficult to understand how medicines which have become so popular for these illicit purposes should have so little in them as to give an analyst "indications" only. Our contemporary's exposure is well meant, and the evidence obtained in the shape of advertisements, circulars, interviews, and letters shows that some of those engaged in this business are defrauding the public; but when chemical analysis is employed to expose an evil it should be of the most definite nature.

PHENOLS versus CARBOLIC ACID.

We think it would have been better if the Pharmaceutical Council had made no reference to phenols in the carbolic-acid resolution. There are many medicinal substances which contain phenols—e.g., oil of cloves and creosote—and if the Privy Council approve of the resolution it would be well to have an official declaration that these comparatively harmless bodies are excluded. As the resolution at present stands, and if strictly interpreted, essence of cloves would require a poison-label.

"DISPENSING GROCERS."

A quite superior gentleman has been writing to the *Grocer* telling all the fraternity how they can convert themselves into chemists under the title "Dispensing Grocers." His idea is to use that title when registration as a limited company is not desired, and he adds full information for the evasion of the Pharmacy Act by the company method. With dispensing doctors on one hand, and dispensing grocers on the other, we simple people who have taken the trouble to qualify, as the Pharmacy Act requires, are having a poor time of it, and the Pharmaceutical Council's comfort, as expressed on Wednesday, seems to go no further than—"We take your money, and you take your chance."

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Council of this English college had a reverse from the fellows and members on Wednesday, when a meeting called by the Council was held at the College to consider the draft of a new charter, in which powers are sought for to elect honorary fellows. This is what the Council consider an adequate memorial of the coming centenary; but the meeting voted the powers to be inadequate, passing, by 40 to 8, a resolution asking representation of members on the Council, and, by 38 to 1, another motion requesting the Council to postpone a final decision as to the new charter until a memorial, which is in course of signature, has been received and considered by the Council. It transpired in course of the discussion that the College has 17,000 members. The decisive action of the meeting is not a surprise to the medical profession, but it is most unwelcome to the Council of the College.

IS THE DRUG-TRADE PROSPEROUS?

Mr. Richard Seyd, F.I.S., in his statistics of failures in the United Kingdom for the first half of 1899, clearly answers this in the negative. The bankruptcy of 15 retail chemists and druggists, and arrangement by deeds of 16 others have been recorded this year, against 8 and 11 in the first half of 1898. The wholesale trade appears to be better, for there have been only three failures this year against six in January-June, 1898. Medical practice is also improving slightly, the failures amongst doctors and dentists being three fewer this year so far. The total of failures this year amongst all classes has been 4,558, of which 2,509 were bankruptcies. In the same time 1,090 limited companies have been wound up.

A NEW AMERICAN PEST.

Our cousins across the pond have familiarised us with us many out-of-the-way insects. They have created for us the "gold bug" and the "mugwump," and told us direful tales of the bloodthirsty "skeeter," but the latest, which they have christened the "kissing-bug," seems to be the deadliest of all. This insect, we are told by the New York correspondent of a morning paper, comes from Manila—as part, we presume, of the newly-acquired possessions—and its depredations are creating great alarm in New York society. It usually bites the lips, causing the face to swell and the eyes to close, and giving intense pain. The insect works by night, and from the same source we learn that Miss Rose Coghlan, the popular actress, has fallen a victim and been temporarily obliged to abandon her engagements. Dr. Benedict, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has six cases under treatment, and states that the real name of the insect is the *Melonestes*. It injects bacterial poison, and the result is possibly deadly unless the case be promptly treated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS CINEMATOGRAPHED.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* sends that paper an account of some remarkable experiments with the cinematograph which, he says, have been made before a select company at the University of Kiel. Amongst those present were the Prince of Monaco, Professor von Esmarch, the famous surgeon, and numerous doctors, professors, and medical students. M. Doyen, the well-known French surgeon, had charge of the experiments, and he explained that no work on surgical practice was able to describe operations so carefully and fully as to avoid the possibility of erroneous treatment by the operator. M. Doyen, by means of certain alterations in the cinematograph, had been enabled to take a perfect series of pictures of various kinds of operations, from the first cut of the knife to the laying on of bandages. Every phase of the operations was thrown on the screen with marvellous accuracy. M. Doyen insisted that his invention would be of incalculable benefit to students of surgery, and at the close he received an ovation from the medical students assembled.

PIGMY ARROW-POISON.

In his entertaining book on the "Land of the Pigmies," Captain Guy Burrows mentions that Dr. Parke erroneously stated that the Beige arrow-poison is that used by the Pigmies. It will be remembered that Dr. Parke and Mr. E. M. Holmes jointly identified the drug from which the poison is prepared as *Strychnos Icaja*, but Captain Burrows now finds that the natives never use the bark of the tree, but invariably the root, which, when first pulled, has a bright red hue, and this colour is communicated to the poison. Captain Burrows has sent specimens to Mr. Holmes, who has been able to reassert his opinion that they belong to the genus *Strychnos*, and, in all probability, *S. Icaja*. This relates to the Beige arrow-poison; the Pigmies do not poison their arrows. That is where Dr. Parke was wrong.

The McLagan Cocaine-test.

A Communication from the Research Laboratories
of Messrs. C. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim.

RECENTLY the McLagan test, which has for such a long time been accepted for testing the purity of cocaine, was subjected to a vigorous attack by Dr. Fritz Günther, who does not in any way recognise the great value of the test, and maintained in a paper read to the Deutsche Pharmaceutische Gesellschaft on February 2 that carefully-purified cocaine, free from by-alkaloids and normal in physiological action, does not give the McLagan reaction, whilst a cocaine containing small quantities of a new base discovered by him (melting-point 111°C) responds to the test. [See *C. & D.*, March 18, page 457.] This announcement naturally aroused the keenest interest among the believers in the McLagan test, including ourselves, for it was equivalent to saying that all cocaines answering to the McLagan test—therefore nearly all cocaines in the trade—were not pure cocaine, but contained small quantities of the base discovered by Günther. We were from the first surprised to note how small were the quantities of the new base which, according to Günther, sufficed to start the precipitation which underlies the McLagan test. Accordingly, we set ourselves to substantiate or otherwise Günther's results, and especially to obtain the new base.

First we treated a large quantity of the leaves specially with the object of isolating the new base itself by (a) searching for it in the alcoholic residue of the crude bases obtained from the leaves; (b) by recrystallisation and partial neutralisation of cocaine hydrochloride procured from the crude bases so as to obtain the new base in the manner stated by Günther; and (c) by subjecting the mother-liquors obtained in making the cocaine hydrochloride to the same search. In none of these ways could we get evidence of the existence of a base of higher melting-point than that of cocaine; but in the mother-liquors of cocaine hydrochloride we found a very small quantity of a base melting at $104\text{--}106^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The alcohol residues having failed to give evidence in support of Günther's view, we tried the mother-liquors obtained during the synthetic production of cocaine, although Günther was not, on account of existing patents, in a position to produce cocaine synthetically, and could not, therefore, have discovered his base in this way. We certainly found in these mother-liquors a higher-melting base than coca-ethyline, whose analysis is not yet completed, and to which we will return later. We have also examined ordinary trade samples, with the same negative result. We have tested chemically-pure cocaine hydrochloride, prepared from benzoyl ecgonine and methyl alcohol, free from ethyl alcohol, and found that, contrary to Günther's conjectures, it gave the McLagan test with excellent crystalline separation.

The following is an account of the experimental methods employed in this research:—

1. *Examination of Coca-leaves* to determine, or otherwise the existence of a base melting at 111°C . 4,000 kilos. of leaves were treated in the usual way for the separation of crude alkaloids. Of the resulting mixture 100 grammes were taken and heated with water in a flask with reflux condenser whereby the alcohol was split off and distilled. This distillation was tested for ethyl alcohol by the addition of potash solution warmed to 50°C . and iodine dissolved in potassium-iodide solution, but there was no separation of iodoform nor odour thereof, only a faint red-brown precipitate which disappeared of itself in a few hours. We have thoroughly convinced ourselves that, by this test, iodoform is formed and separates in a solution containing alcohol 1 in 3,500, and that it remains suspended in the fluid for days.

Next we prepared from 15 kilos. of the crude alkaloid a cocaine hydrochloride which gave the McLagan test—i.e., as pure as it comes into trade—and examined 100 grammes of it in the following way:—The base taken was partially neutralised, and the hydrochloride obtained was (A) treated in the same way three times and resulted in the crystallisations B, C, D. This fourth crystallisation (D) gave the McLagan test excellently with crystalline

separation. The first mother-liquor (a) of the hydrochloride (A) was again partially neutralised as base twice in succession—each time the mother-liquor being partially neutralised—and from liquors (b) and (c) we obtained a fourth liquor (d). The alkaloid from this liquor when recrystallised from petroleum ether had a melting-point of 88°C .

We could find no base of higher melting-point than 98°C . in the separate parts of the coca alkaloids produced from the liquors of the 15 kilos. cocaine hydrochloride (1b). From the liquor from this (2 kilos.) we separated the base, which was dissolved in alcohol, and partially (70–80 per cent.) neutralised with alcoholic hydrochloric acid. On the addition of ether the cocaine hydrochloride separated, and this treatment was twice repeated. The base of the last liquor obtained in this way amounted to about 50 grammes. This was purified by neutralising in alcoholic solution with alcoholic hydrochloric acid, and crystallised. Most of it crystallised out and yielded a base melting at $97\text{--}98^{\circ}\text{C}$. The base isolated from the mother-liquor (about 10 grammes) was recrystallised three times from petroleum ether, only 2.5 grammes being thus obtained, and it had a melting-point of $104\text{--}106^{\circ}\text{C}$. From this we calculate that the percentage amount of base of melting-point $104\text{--}106^{\circ}\text{C}$. in the 4,000 kilos. of coca-leaves is 0.00006 per cent.

2. *Examination of Synthetic-cocaine Liquors* by the foregoing method gave us a base which, after careful purification with petroleum ether and final crystallisation from alcohol, melted at $109.5\text{--}110^{\circ}\text{C}$. (corrected). We intend to report later on the properties of this base, whose melting-point stands somewhat higher than that of coca-ethyline (m.p. $107\text{--}108^{\circ}$), produced by us from amyl alcohol.

3. *Examination of our Commercial Cocaine Hydrochloride*, using 18 kilos., by the method 1b, resulted in a cocaine hydrochloride (D), which, so far as McLagan's test is concerned, gave results entirely corroborative.

4. In order to finally decide whether chemically-pure cocaine hydrochloride gives the McLagan test with crystalline separation, or does not, as Günther says, we esterified benzoyl ecgonine with chemically-pure methyl alcohol produced from methyl oxalate, which had been specially prepared so as to ensure the absolute purity of the alcohol. The benzoyl ecgonine employed had a melting-point of 195°C . After esterification we obtained a coca base whose hydrochloride gave the crystalline separation by McLagan's test in an excellent manner in a solution 0.1 in 100 and in half to one minute. The melting-point of the base was 97.25°C . (uncorrected).

The result of our examinations is, therefore, as follows:—A base of melting-point 111°C . has not been found in the coca-leaves used by us for the examination. That the very small quantity of the base found by us of melting-point $104\text{--}106^{\circ}\text{C}$. (which may contain coca-ethyline or a base of melting-point 111°) does not influence the McLagan test (1b).

Having ourselves worked with such large quantities of material, it is incomprehensible to us how Günther, in the short time mentioned by him, could have obtained such large quantities of an alkaloidal mixture of melting-point $105\text{--}111^{\circ}\text{C}$. He stated that in ten weeks he obtained over 20 kilos. of this mixture. We do not believe that we would be able to produce bases of this high melting-point by the kilo. in the course of a year.

Further, we consider the statement that the McLagan test is only given by alkaloid containing the base of melting-point 111°C . or coca-ethyline is false, and in the interests of consumers we urge that it is absolutely necessary to adhere to the McLagan test, as with its help the presence of the poisonous isatropyl-cocaine can be easily proved; but we repeat that we consider the dilution 0.1 to 85 to be the only correct one, because, with a greater dilution, 0.1 to 100, which Günther prefers, the crystalline separation is delayed and gives rise to erroneous conclusions.

PROCTOR'S "PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING."—A well-known teacher writes: "I am very much interested in Proctor's book, as he appears to know how to put the matter in language that can be easily understood, and, as a business man, he has avoided those peculiarities which often make a book, ostensibly written in a more scientific way, miss its mark." (45/46) This book is published at the *C. & D.* Office, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 9d.

Personalities.

MR. JAMES W. KIBBY has joined Messrs. Goswell & Co.'s travelling staff.

MR. JOHN BRISTED has resigned the managership of Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s business at Bombay.

THE research medal of University College, London, was last week awarded to Dr. S. B. Schryver, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories.

MR. GEORGE FROST, senior partner of the firm of Frost & Cope, pharmaceutical chemists, Market Place, Derby, has been placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Derby.

THE Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France has awarded its silver medal to Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, of St. Albans, the entomologist, whose work has been so valuable to agriculture.

MR. LAWRENCE COWEN, Hon. Secretary of the Article Club, has, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, been selected as Liberal candidate for Coventry at the next election. He is a son of the late Rev. Ephraim Cohen, of the Newcastle Synagogue.

THE Society of Arts has awarded the Albert Medal to Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., "for his extensive and laborious researches in chemistry and in physics, researches which have, in many instances, developed into useful and practical applications in the arts and manufactures."

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Evening News* the Marquis of Salisbury has just completed a chemical research of deep interest, the results of which may be published shortly. Our contemporary gives the Prime Minister credit for greater chemical ability than he himself acknowledges, as electrical science is more in his line.

MR. THOS. J. SWAIN, of the Cape School of Pharmacy, and country traveller for Messrs. Wentzel & Schleswig, wholesale manufacturing chemists, 8 Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, is now on his way to England in the *Bramar Castle*. Communications for Mr. Swain can be addressed to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ON Tuesday Major-General J. F. D. Donnelly retired from the secretaryship of the Science and Art Department. He will be succeeded by Sir George W. Kekewich, Secretary of the Educational Department, who will hold both offices, while Captain W. De W. Abney will be the principal Assistant-Secretary. General Donnelly's signature is familiar to many in pharmacy who have obtained science certificates from the Department.

MR. GEORGE J. SEABURY is compiling and revising the papers which were published between 1881 and 1883 entitled "Shall Pharmacists become Tradesmen?" He proposes to add his Denver address before the American Pharmaceutical Association, and his pamphlet on "The Mutual Trade Relations of the Pharmacist, Wholesale Druggist and Manufacturer of Proprietary Preparations, and a Glimpse of the Future of the Drug-trade." These are all about cutting by pharmaceutical outsiders, and the papers are written in the forcible style which is peculiar to Mr. Seabury. The papers will be reproduced as a book of some 300 pages, and will be sold at absolute cost—i.e., about 50c. a copy, post paid. It will be ready for delivery about August 1, and orders should be addressed to Mr. George J. Seabury, Seabury & Johnson, New York.

Trade Notes.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE COMPANY (LIMITED) have added extensive new cellarage and more rooms to their offices at 61 New Oxford Street, W.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) are providing their customers this summer with *facsimile* typewritten letters, blank order-post-

cards, and cyclists' time-table for distribution to likely customers.

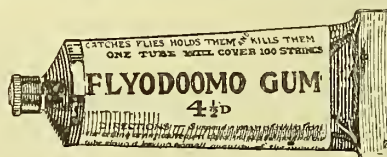
STOCK-LABELS—Mr. H. Silverlock, 92 Blackfriars Road, S.E., sends us a copy of his catalogue of stock fancy labels for chemists' use. The list is a very complete one, and its usefulness is much enhanced by the specimen labels which occur throughout its pages.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. will find a neat compliment paid to them in *Colonia*, the magazine of the Colonial College, Hollesby Bay. Mr. F. R. Proctor-Sims, writing on the importance to colorists of a fair knowledge of medical treatment, says: "Nowadays the druggist's art has reached such a high state of perfection that most drugs—solid and liquid—can be obtained in tablet form." Mr. Proctor-Sims then enlarges upon the advantages of this form of medication.

CAMERAS.—Messrs. F. Darton & Co., Clerkenwell Optical works, 142 St. John Street, E.C., send us a copy of the new issue of their trade price-list of cameras. The list contains leading lines of cameras, tripods, lenses, camera sets, and the other requirements of both amateur and professional photographers, and just those goods which sell best. The "Exceptional" hand-cameras, which we have mentioned on previous occasions, are now made in seven kinds at selling-prices ranging from 21s. to 67. 10s.

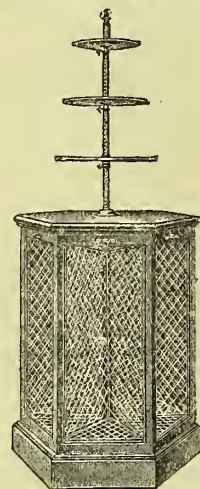
CAMEO SOAP.—Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, of the City Soap-works, E., have added a "balsamic soap" to their Cameo series. The new kind is a pure soap-basis, coloured slightly brown, and exquisitely perfumed. It is finished in artistic style, and the boxes are in imitation porcelain, with a Cameo plaque of Diana in the centre. The Floral Cameo shaving-soap is another good speciality which is worth stocking. The soap is quite neutral, and does its work well without irritating the skin; indeed, we have rarely used a shaving-preparation which eases the operation so nicely.

FLYODOOMO GUM is not the adhesive paste which Messrs. John H. Smith & Co., of Newark-on-Trent, make for office-purposes, but a new preparation which they are offering for making sticky fly-strings. It is put up in tubes, each of



which contains enough to coat 100 strings. The mouth of the tube is drawn over a string suspended from the ceiling, and the string is then rubbed with a piece of stiff paper to coat it equally. The engraving shows the tube much reduced in size.

A NEW SPONGE-CASE is offered by Messrs. Baughan & Co., shop-fitters, Walthamstow. The design is shown in the illustration. It is hexagon in shape, the floor-case being divided into six compartments or cages, enabling the retailer to exhibit a good variety of sponge. The case is made in mahogany and plate glass, and can be had with the wood plain polished, or ebonised. Each door is hinged at bottom and tips forward with the tinned-wire cage attached. The upper part consists of three circular plate-glass shelves, which can be altered to any height desired, and are supported on a brass pillar.



NEW CATALOGUE—Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W., have recently published the 1899 edition of their catalogue. It is divided into three parts; the first deals with patent and proprietary articles, the second with druggists' sundries and surgical instruments, and the third with

photographic apparatus. Each part is printed on a distinguishing coloured paper, and is provided with a separate index, thus greatly facilitating reference. The catalogue is kept up to date by the issue of monthly supplements. A request on a business-card will ensure a copy to any chemist applying.

SIFTERS AND MIXERS.—We have received from Messrs. William Gardner & Sons, Bristol Road, Gloucester, a copy of their catalogue No. 13, which contains illustrated examples of many new variations of that firm's well-known "Rapid" sifters and mixers. The most attractive and, in our opinion, the most suitable for the ordinary pharmacist is the cabinet pattern; but there is a wealth of patterns to choose from, and any of our readers may be supplied with a copy on application to Messrs. Gardner & Sons.

IN referring a few weeks ago to Messrs. F. Schutze & Co.'s new warehouse at 89 Southwark Street, S.E., we mentioned that they have a leading line of carbolic tooth-powder with toothbrush, which we said sold at 3s. 6d. per dozen—36s. per gross is really the price. The powder is supplied in two forms; one has a label printed direct on the tin without any name and address, and the other is supplied in gross quantities or more with the dealer's own name and address printed on artistic paper labels which are secured to the tin. With each tin a toothbrush, having four rows of bristle and waxed back, is supplied. The brush is such as generally retails at 3d. to 4½d., so that the line is a good bargain.

BRISTLES AND BRUSHES ARE DEARER.—From St. Petersburg it is reported that one of the largest and best-informed dressers of bristles in Russia has stated in an interview that the famine has greatly interfered with the collection of bristles, so that this year the raw material is only two-thirds of the normal output. The same gentleman estimates that next year the output of bristles will be still less, perhaps only half of the average crop. Prices have risen considerably since last Christmas, especially since Easter. There is every reason to credit this doleful statement, as the gentleman is exceptionally well informed, and his views are borne out by the fact that the famine at present raging in Russia will probably claim 5,000,000 victims amongst the inhabitants, and there will be terrible privation and disease for two or three years to come. We are indebted to Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, of Farringdon Road, E.C., for the foregoing information, and it will be noticed from an advertisement which they insert in this issue that on and after July 17 they will advance the price of certain brushes 10 per cent., amongst them hair and other toilet brushes, but not tooth-brushes. They are giving the trade the opportunity of filling up their wants during next week, and all who sell Kent's brushes had better go ahead with their orders.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.

When "no claim" is mentioned in the subjoined abstracts, this implies "no claim for the exclusive use of the word" in inverted commas.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 21, 1899.)

"KRULIN"; for crushed linseed. J. Matthews, Harold Wood Essex. 222,410.

"PUTTZER"; for an aerated water. Reynolds & Branson (Limited), Leeds. 216,686.

"JUMALO"; for mineral and aerated waters. Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. 222,641.

Device (the essential particular) representing a young man standing on the top of a mammoth bottle of Mallinson's ammonia-cream and boring the cork; for a laundry preparation. F. Mallinson, Heckmondwike. 222,455.

"SAVONINE" (no claim for "Savon"); for a hair-preparation. T. M. Davis, Lewisham High Road, S.E. 220,155.

"DAMAR"; for a leather-polish. Day & Martin (Limited), Borough Road, S.E. 221,622.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 5, 1899.)

"LIGNOROSIN" (no claim for "Ligno"); for dyes and mordants. Kalle & Co., Biebrich-on-Rhine. 219,053.

"CHINOSOL" (no claim for "Chino"); for chemicals. F. Fritzsche & Co., Hamburg. 220,005.

"COLLENE" (no claim for "Colle"); for chemicals. Textile Industry Chemical-works, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 220,496.

"SILVERLUMIN" (no claim for "Silver"); for chemicals. Davison & Son, Darlington. 222,621.

"CHELTONA"; for an aerated-saline water, and for mineral and aerated waters. Cheltenham Original Brewery Company (Limited). 221,991, 222,015.

"VITALLA" (no claim for "Vital"); for chemical substances. W. H. Cole, Bristol. 222,799.

"DYLISSIA MEDICAL CREAM" (the word "Dylissia" the essential particular); for an ointment. Durant & Co., Mount Pleasant, W.C.

"ICHTHALBIN"; for chemicals. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. 223,215.

"VIGORONE" (no claim for "Vigoro"); for an aerated beverage. W. Dart, Strand, W.C. 222,189.

"RAOULINE" (no claim for "Raoul"); for goods in Class 43. R. Chabauty, Conduit Street, W. 214,822.

Device (the essential particular); being picture of Ellen Terry as Madame Sans-Gêne; for a toilet-soap. Madame Juliet, Stafford Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. 215,601.

"MYLISSIA"; for perfumery, &c. Durant & Co., Mount Pleasant, W.C. 221,578.

"POMOSIA"; for perfumery, &c. M. M. Tatchell, Mile End Road E. 221,741.

Triangular device with circle enclosed (the essential particular); for an antiseptic tooth-powder. R. Acheson & Co., Anerley, S.E. 222,437.

"ALCOSAP" (no claim for "Alco"); for a liquid soap. W. J. Dalby, South Hampstead, N.W. 222,519.

Marriage.

BOORNE—GADD.—At Sonthernhay Congregational Church, Exeter, on July 5, by the Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, M.A. (Bristol), the Chairman of the Congregational Union, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Arnold, Mr. Herbert E. Boorne (manager of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co.'s Bristol establishment), son of the late Mr. Charles Boorne, of Clifton, to E. Rose Gadd, second daughter of Alderman Henry Gadd, J.P., of St. David's Hill, Exeter. [There were four bridesmaids: Miss Elsie Gadd (sister), Miss Grace Hutchinson, and the Misses Jessie and Florrie Boorne. The bridegroom was attended by his cousin. Dr. G. F. May after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gadd held a reception at Mowbray House.]

Deaths.

CLARK.—At Jarrow, on July 3, Mr. Robinson Unwin Clark, chemist and druggist. Deceased gentleman, who had been suffering from a heart affection, went to Wooler to recuperate, but failed to obtain any benefit, and returned home to die.

CROFTS.—On June 25, Mr. John Lawrence Crofts, chemist and druggist, Halifax. Aged 28.

RILEY.—On June 26, at Hapton House, Accrington. Mr. John Riley, J.P. Aged 81 years. He was the head of the firm of Messrs. John Riley & Sons, chemical-manufacturers.

SHEEL.—At Gateshead, on June 10, Mr. Robert Sheel chemist and druggist. Aged 57.

WILKIE.—On June 29, at Alexandria, Mr. Thomas Miller Wilkie, chemist, Ardeer, fourth son of the late John Wilkie, Alexandria.

Colonial and Foreign News.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.—The Customs revenue of Canada for the past fiscal year amounted to \$25,268,000, being an increase of \$3,453,755. This is the largest amount in the history of the Dominion. During the month of May, Canada sent us goods amounting to 797,951*l.*, while our exports for the same period were 307,576*l.*

A FIVE CENT PATENT MEDICINE, largely advertised in America, recently had whole pages in some New York newspapers filled up with notices said to be of interviews with New York druggists by the agents of the medicine company as to the merits of their goods. These interviews ran into hundreds, and their publication was a smart piece of advertising to the general public, as the majority of pharmacists gave the five-cent patent unqualified praise. A large proportion of these now say the statements were unauthorised by them, and that what they said was grossly misrepresented, and one pharmacist has taken the trouble to send a circular letter to the physicians in his locality, denying in the most emphatic language that he was responsible for the printed commendatory notice attributed to him.

EARTHQUAKE AMONG THE LIMES.—The island of Montserrat, which is known to pharmacists as being primarily the home of lime-juice, was visited last month with a series of destructive seismic disturbances. In many places the cultivated ground was thrown up in wave formation, and trees, small houses, huts, fences, and similar objects were prostrated as by a cyclone. The total injury, however, is slight, and the lime-crop will not be appreciably affected. Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (of Evans, Sons & Co.), was interviewed in New York on his way home from Canada, and he stated that, as far as this season is concerned, supplies of Montserrat lime-juice and limetta oil will not be affected, as last season's crop was collected as usual in the autumn, and safely warehoused in Liverpool.

PHARMACY IN PONDICHERY.—The Government pharmacy is the only dispensary in the French colony of Pondicherry. *A prévôt de la pharmacie*, with three other *élèves-pharmaciens*, conduct the work of compounding and selling drugs and medicines to the public under the supervision of a *pharmacien de 2d classe des colonies*, who is sent from France. Any public servant getting a monthly salary of 10*l.* and upwards may buy medicines there on credit, and the cost of the same is deducted from his pay every other month. In 1896, a young *officier de santé*, named Mangalontos, opened a small private drug-shop near the Grand Bazaar, and he has met with a fair amount of success. According to the local reporter the Government pharmacy contains a lunatic asylum within its precincts!

PROTECTION FOR PHARMACISTS IN EGYPT.—A Pharmaceutical Society has been formed in Cairo, its objects being to protect the rights of the pharmaceutical community and particularly to prevent the establishment of so-called pharmacies by men who hold no diplomas or other proof of their *bona fides*. There are a number of "pharmacies" in Cairo conducted by people with but very slight acquaintance with pharmacy, who prey on ignorant Europeans and natives. The new Society has already a large number of well-known pharmacists on its books. M. Perrot, of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been elected President of the Society; Mr. Kupperts, Ph.D., is Vice-President; Mr. Dinkler, Treasurer; and Mr. Dirlík, Secretary; assisted by a committee, composed of Messrs. Dacros, MacGregor, Montini, and Moharrem Bey.

MR. T. S. GOODWIN, Professor of Chemistry, Veterinary College, Glasgow, was in August, 1897, appointed lecturer on agricultural chemistry at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, but in the month following the Governors of the College stopped the agreement on the ground that Professor Wright, who made the appointment, had no authority to do so. The salary was 120*l.* a year. Professor Goodwin claimed 500*l.* compensation for breach of agreement, and carried the case to the Court of Session, where it was settled last week by the payment of 50*l.* by the Governors to the Professor.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT was summoned to meet for business on June 17, when it was expected that the new Pharmacy Bill would come forward for discussion, and a proposal to make the new B.P. official will be put before the House.

THE WAR SCARE is having a disastrous effect on trade at the Cape. In Natal, especially near the border, excitement is intense, and it is said that the Imperial Government are locating large supplies of surgical appliances for use in case of war. The authorities are naturally reticent on the subject, but there is little doubt stores are being replenished at an abnormal rate.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND FAIRY LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED), London, Eng., have registered as a trade-mark the word "Cricklite" covering various goods of their manufacture in classes 13, 14, 15, and 47. The Berkefeld Filter Gesellschaft, Hanover, Prussia, applied on June 26 for permission to register their trade-mark consisting of two snakes with the words "Berkefeld Filter" in between.

TRADE OF NATAL.—An official return has been issued by the Natal Government giving a statement of imports and exports of the colony for 1893, from which we find that apothecaries' wares (drugs and chemicals) figure for 117,331*l.*, as against 121,507*l.* in 1897. In perfumery there is also a tangible falling-off, the imports being 1,857*l.* only, as compared with 4,357*l.* in 1897. Soaps of all kinds were imported in increased quantities, the value rising from 31,536*l.* in 1897 to 41,753*l.* last year. The amount of sheep-dip imported was 19,352*l.*, as against 8,225*l.*, and spices show an improvement, the value being 3,722*l.*, as compared with 1,419*l.* On the other hand quicksilver-imports have sunk to the low figure 454 lbs., as against 19,760 lbs. in 1897. The goods sent to Natal "in transit" include chemicals, 16,293*l.* (1897, 868*l.*) to the Transvaal; 302*l.* to the O.F. State, as against 2*l.* in 1897; and 129*l.* to Griqualand East. The value of the cyanide of potassium "in transit" for the S.A. Republic was 13,874*l.*, as compared with 8,834*l.* the previous year; the Republic also took saccharin 156*l.* The goods exported from Natal include 423 cwt. of arrowroot (311*l.*), a slight increase on the figures for 1897; but beyond this there was nothing else of interest to the drug-trade exported.

SHEEP-DIP.—In our last issue we briefly noted the protest by manufacturers of sheep-dip against the recommendation of sulphur and lime as a sheep-dip by Mr. Davison, the Chief Inspector of Sheep in Cape Colony. Mr. Davison has published a lengthy reply to the protest, in the course of which he reiterates his belief that the solution made by boiling sulphur and lime in water is the most effective dip, and to prove how extensively this dip is used by colonial farmers he states that in 1894 the number of sheep dipped during the year and the dips used were as follows:—Sulphur and lime, 2,057,246; Cooper's, 1,395,377; Little's, 595,981; Australian arrow brand, 511,347; Hayward's, 416,025; tobacco extract, 290,597; Quibell's, 176,072; McDougall's, 76,334; Battle's and Bouwer's, 38,068; Excelsior Dip, 37,802; Cannon's, 30,152; Odam's, 25,542; Hellier's, 20,000; Lawe's, 4,960; Ellison's, 3,685; and Ness & Co.'s, 2,500. Some months ago the inspectors of areas in which farmers have eradicated scab reported that 151 farmers, owning 317,463 sheep, had used sulphur and lime; 27 farmers, owning 41,097 sheep, used tobacco; 26 farmers, owning 32,436 sheep, used Cooper's; 4 farmers, owning 2,370 sheep, used Little's; 2 farmers, owning 1,300 sheep, used Hayward's; 1 farmer, owning 800 sheep, used Odam's; 1 farmer, owning 400 sheep, used Battle's; 1 farmer, owning 350 sheep, used Bigg's. Mr. Davison also deals with the question of which dips are safe and which not, stating that since 1895 claims for compensation have been lodged in respect to the loss of 1,159 sheep dipped in Cooper's, 197 dipped in Hayward's, 97 dipped in Little's, 45 in Odam's, 42 in nicotine, 40 in Fison's, 38 in Lawe's, 28 in sulphur and lime, 25 in Battle's and 19 in Quibell's. Mr. Davison does not state that these figures are relative to the numbers of sheep above mentioned.

Westminster Wisdom.

"AFTER MANY DAYS."

Sir Howard Vincent has for twelve Sessions introduced a Bill into the Lower House to amend the 16th section of the Merchandise Marks Act, so as to require all imported goods capable of it to be marked "Foreign-made" or "Imported." It has been read a second time on two occasions, but Sir Howard has received little encouragement from his Westminster colleagues. In spite of this discouragement he keeps at it, and now has in view the support of the Trade Union Congress, which, at the meeting in Plymouth in September next, will discuss and probably agree to a motion to petition Parliament to direct the word "Imported" to be conspicuously and indelibly marked on all goods imported from foreign markets.

COPYRIGHT IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords is now inquiring into the merits of the Literary and Artistic Copyright Bills, and last week heard evidence from representatives of amateur and professional photographers in regard to the copyright in photographs. The witnesses contended that photographs should be treated exactly in the same way as paintings and other artistic productions, and it appears that some of them wish all the advantages of copyright without registration, because if they had to register every photograph it would mean great expense to them. What they seem to want is to take advantage of the copyright law when they discover that they have got hold of a good thing. The photographers' claim is somewhat pretentious. All that some do is to set up a camera against a man or a place, and produce a picture by means chiefly mechanical; then they claim what in many instances is really a right in the man or place, and exact stiff fees from those who use their photographs in a way which often makes the existence of the originals known and helps on the sales.

MEDICINES FOR IRISH WORKHOUSES.

The Irish Local Government Board's list of medicines for poor-law dispensaries came before the House of Commons on Friday evening, June 30, on a question addressed by Mr. MacAleese to the Chief Secretary, which was in the following terms:—

Has any complaint been made of the imperfect list of medicines and appliances issued by the Treasury for the Irish workhouse hospitals? Does the Treasury make an allowance of one-half the cost on the medicines and appliances contained in their own lists only, leaving the Unions to pay the full amount on all articles procured outside said lists; and, whether, in consequence of the deficient stocks of appliances allowed by the Treasury, many cases have occurred where poor persons have for weeks been kept waiting for treatment? If so, will this matter be inquired into with a view to effective reform?

Mr. Gerald Balfour, in his reply, said: "The answer to the first paragraph is in the negative. The list of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is prescribed in accordance with rules issued by the Local Government Board, and under the Local Government Act recoupment is only allowed in respect of one-half the cost of such medicines and appliances as are prescribed by that list. The Board have no information of any cases of the character mentioned in the third paragraph, but if particulars of such cases are given they will be inquired into. The Board's list of medicines, numbering 416 articles, and medical and surgical appliances, numbering 162 articles, has been most carefully prepared, and has received the approval of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, and contains, in the Board's opinion, all the medicines and dressings and other requisites necessary for ordinary workhouse and dispensary purposes."

There the matter rests at present, and the medical officers must try to work along as best they can with the 416 remedies and 162 appliances, for the only alternatives to that seem to be approval of periodical lists drafted by the individual officers, or the payment to them of a fixed sum for physic in order to see how little they can get along with.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

Mr. Channing (Northants) has given notice that at the next reading of this Bill he will move the following clause:—

It shall be unlawful to sell or import for sale any margarine, butter, milk, or cream with which salicylic acid, boracic acid, formalin, or bisulphite of lime has been mixed.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MR OWEN JONES, chemist, Penmaenmawr, has succeeded to the business of Mr. J. W. Ellis, Abergelle.

DAY'S SOUTHERN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) have opened a second branch at 169 Hoe Street, Walthamstow.

MESSRS. OXEN & CO. (LIMITED), Newcastle-under-Lyme, have purchased Mr. W. Hartle's branch pharmacy at 99 Broad Street, Hanley.

MESSRS. BANKHEAD, HILL & Co, foreign merchants, have removed from 27 Clements Lane, E.C., to Peninsular House, Monmouth Street, E.C.

MR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, chemist and druggist, Lochgelly, N.B., has disposed of his business to Mr. Alexander N. Bowman, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. KÜCHLER & Co., wholesale drug-merchants, Trieste, have taken Mr. Carl W. Küchler, son of the senior partner, into the firm.

MR. A. B. BARRETT, essential-oil manufacturer, Messina has appointed Messrs. W. Charity & Sons, 14 and 15 Harp Lane, E.C., sole agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of his essences.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED PHARMACY of Messrs. Brewer & Marston at 105 London Wall (which was founded in 1832) is being rebuilt, and for the present the business of the firm is being carried on at 44 Cophall Avenue, London Wall, E.C.

MESSRS. HETT & FIELD, drug and general produce brokers, 37 Mincing Lane, E.C., have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Frank Field will continue the business on his own account under the style of Frank Field & Co. at the above address.

MESSRS. W. H. COLE & Co., merchants, 58 Gracechurch Street, E.C., announce that Mr. Herbert Fleming Baxter, having decided to retire from business, ceases to be a member of the firm. Procuration of the firm has been granted to Mr. Edward Wadsworth Lidderdale.

MESSRS. R. W. GREEFF & Co., 20 Eastcheap, E.C., have by friendly arrangement ceased to act as selling-agents for Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter, glycerin-works, Charlottenburg. Messrs. Greeff & Co. continue to represent Messrs. Kynoch (Limited), Witton, Birmingham, as their selling-agents for glycerin in this country.

THE business recently established by Messrs. Coleberd & Co. (Limited), High Street, Exeter, has been acquired by Mr. J. Weston Apin, of Chislehurst (from Squire & Sons, Oxford Street, London), who announces that he will carry on a "high-class pharmacy on the latest cash principles" and supply "imperial quality at democratic prices."

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN BLISTER-PLANT has been identified by Dr. Morrison, botanist to the Agricultural Department, as *Phebalium argenteum*. It blisters human skin if handled, and was thought by the gentleman who handed it to the Department to kill cattle which feed on it, although no definite instances of this had occurred. The plant has never been examined as to its chemical or medical properties. It belongs to the *Rutaceae*, but the particular species *argenteum* is not mentioned in Mueller's second census of Australian plants of 1889.

over-subscribed. In this connection we reproduce from *Fun* a clever sketch of "A very fine plant (*Saponascens Vinolia*)," which speaks for itself.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a non-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

Notice to Correspondents.

Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

The Drug-trade and Mr. Wootton.

SIR,—It has been announced that Mr. A. C. Wootton retired from the Editorship of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on June 30. We, the undersigned, feel that a large number of his trade friends desire to express their esteem and respect for him, and also to make some public acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered to the trade during the thirty-two years he occupied the position he has now relinquished. We beg to invite those desirous of participating in this matter to attend a private meeting to be held on Monday next, July 10, at 3 P.M., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., to decide upon the necessary arrangements.

ALBERT COOPER,
W. EDWARDS, JUN.
F. W. FLETCHER.
W. S. GLYN-JONES.
ALFRED S. GUBB, M.D.
CORNELIUS HANBURY.
ARTHUR B. HILL.
DAVID HOWARD.

F. HARWOOD LESCHER.
J. MORGAN RICHARDS.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
JOHN THOMPSON.
THOMAS TYLER.
CHARLES UNNEY.
HENRY S. WELLCOME.

157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., July 4.

Homœopathic Cutting.

SIR,—With regard to the statement made in a speech at the P.A.T.A. that a bottle of phosferine was supplied by us post-paid for 11d., it will be quite sufficient for us to state that we have gone to considerable trouble and expense to fix the minimum price at 1s., and are not likely to sell this article under that fixed price. We notice from the letters relating to homœopathic medicines that in some quarters a little misunderstanding still exists. When we explain that we are one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of homœopathics it will be readily conceded, we think, that it would have been a most unlikely thing for us to have been the first to cut prices. The reverse was actually the case, as for many years we, much against our own interests, kept our prices higher than other makers in our endeavours to prevent the very result that the originators of the mischief now so much deplore. It is no doubt discomforting to have the whip that was so carefully prepared for others applied vigorously to their own backs. As stated in our letter in your issue of June 24 we have fixed the wholesale price of the 1s. size homœopathic pilules and tinctures at under cost—viz., 1s. 3d. per dozen.

As this is our last word on the subject we take the opportunity of thanking you exceedingly for your kindness in taking up the matter and putting the facts of the case before the chemists of the world.

Yours faithfully,
ASHTON & PARSONS (LIMITED),
HERBERT PARSONS,
Managing Director.

17 Farringdon Road, E.C., July 1.

SIR,—It appears to me to be a great injustice to the other manufacturers that Ashton & Parsons should be endeavouring to obtain a monopoly in homœopathics by means of their under-cutting system. They, of course, have not confined themselves to customers of Watson & Wates only in this style of trading, but have scattered their circular-letters broadcast, to the detriment of other makers who are charging an ordinary reasonable price.

I think the decision of Messrs. Bennett & Co. in their letter is very just, and if chemists generally would do like-

wise and support the firms who charge a fair price, it would be more satisfactory all round. Personally, I consider that A. & P. have done the best they could to bring ridicule on the whole thing. I may be very dense, but I must admit that I quite fail to see what benefit A. & P. derive from selling their goods "actually under cost-rate."

Yours truly,

KYLBURNE. (53/58.)

Carter and the Local Pill.

SIR,—The general impression conveyed to the public through the circular referred to in your issue of July 1 seriously threatens to damage not only the reputation, but the vested interests, of pharmacists whose preparations are deservedly popular locally, and who wish to be recognised as something more than mere hucksters of patent medicines. Were these insinuations made with reference to an individual they would be libellous, and could be dealt with in the courts; but, as generalities they effect the purpose without redress. I would earnestly appeal to the whole trade to take some concerted action which will suppress once and for all unfair statements and inferences against a respectable body of men. With the man who secretly substitutes at the expense of others I have no sympathy. He commits fraud, and deserves the consequences; but to dispute the right of a conscientious body of men to introduce good domestic medicines, to attempt to rob qualified chemists of the confidence of their clients, to propose a detective-like surveillance over their conduct, to suggest a pecuniary motive alone, and, last but by no means least, to hint at their inability to either supply pure drugs or manufacture on a small scale is a despicable line of conduct only too strongly suggestive of the desperate condition to which the baffled would-be monopolist has come.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

Penzance, July 4.

WALTER H. KEEN.

SIR,—In regard to your leader on Carter's remarkable little booklet, it is as well for that enterprising firm to remember, before they insult the medical profession and hoodwink the gullible public by posing as medicals themselves, that the genuine article "personally examines each patient" in diagnosing, and does not rely on written descriptions or advertised symptoms, which widely separates the two. When they take such a stand it is well to have plain facts. In retailing pills, I have found "my own" put up fully equal to the advertised, at half the price.

FAIR PLAY. (56/6.)

SIR,—I see nothing very unusual in the above; perhaps the bombast made use of by advertisers of such things is a little more apparent than at other times. It makes one think that desperation is seizing hold of some of these gentry, and that they find they must scream a little louder.

Yours truly,

BLESS CARTER. (52/73.)

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

SIR,—Mr. Gamble is not particularly happy in his reply to the severe criticism of the C. & D. on the C.A.A. With a little more thought he might have done better. I venture to think he will admit that things are not what they were with the Association; also that the development of the social side has not increased the number of members or tended to produce many pharmaceutically interesting papers. I cling to the Association through habit, and think much might be made of it; but that will certainly not be the case if it continues to be six months late with its proceedings, or have its annual meeting without the balance-sheet.

Yours, &c.,

London, July 3.

A MEMBER. (53/9.)

SIR,—The reply of Mr. F. W. Gamble, as President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, last week, to your remarks of June 24 on the Association's work and balance-sheet does not elucidate matters in the least, and his letter sheds a far from pleasant light on the question. That the C.A.A. has done good work in the past is a recognised fact, and during the two years I had the privilege of acting as one of

the Hon. Secretaries, the Association received many courtesies from the *C. & D.*, and had no better friend or well-wisher than the Editor. If the present work of the C.A.A. may be fairly judged by the contents of the volume of its *Proceedings* which has recently been distributed, it is quite time to consider the question of surplus funds, and particularly whether the Association is justified in asking donations from the wholesale houses. The donors and patrons give their guineas and half-guineas ostensibly for supporting the good work of the Association, and it is but reasonable to suppose that some of them will question where the good work is being done, if the *Proceedings* do not show a better record; for a comparison with past sessions shows a decided diminution in the number of papers and an increase in "social evenings." Is it right to ask for financial help for the purpose of meeting the expenses of a reunion, a series of Cinderellas, or the publication of *Proceedings* twelve months after date? Honest criticism of the Association's work should stimulate it to better efforts, and when it comes from such an old friend as the *C. & D.* it should be met with more courteous treatment than the letter published above the President's signature last week.

Yours faithfully,

O EDWARD SAGE.

York House, Westbourne Park Villas, W., July 5.

What do we Want?

SIR,—In further discussing the company-pharmacy question it may be useful to examine the policy which some of our brethren have adopted. They say: "No compromise." "Make the directors and managers qualify before entering pharmacy." "Give us the same protection as doctors and dentists are asking for." If we demand a prohibitive measure in regard to companies, we will not get it. But for the sake of argument let us take the view of the optimist. A prohibitive measure can only prohibit the dispensing and sale of scheduled poisons. Mr. James Reid in your last issue says truly that this would not affect companies to any great extent. Probably it would do them no harm, and if so it would do us no good. Private arrangements between chemists and companies have been heard of before and would be again. If chemists perceived clearly that to ask a prohibitive measure is both impracticable and impossible they would soon unite for a measure to restrict and regulate the companies. Such a measure would at least meet with little or no opposition from the quarter most interested. It would be popular, and would do more for the chemist than most people imagine. A policy of regulation is gaining ground, but discussion is necessary to show how it would make for the safety of the public and the advantage of the chemist.

I am, &c.,

193 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, W. S. GLASS.
July 4.

An Old Saw and Modern Instance.

SIR,—On reading through your versatile and go-ahead journal I was, perhaps, most interested this week in your account of the opening of the Wellcome Club and Institute. I felt a glow of pride and admiration. Here are the nucleus of the Millennium, and a practical application of the teaching "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Instinctively one thinks of the feeling there has been lately towards Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. as to their indifference towards the trade with reference to the cutting of their articles. But it seems to me that the trade does not approach the firm with a moderation likely to lead to any assistance from them. I have not heard it said that they decline to consider the matter, and there is no hiding the fact that there are great difficulties to be overcome before they can decide on a final step. I have always received such courteous attention and consideration from them that I am loth to believe they are indifferent to us as traders. We shall secure their support, as we are gradually doing from other firms, if we approach them in a courteous manner, and lay the matter before them as a grievance necessary to be remedied.

Yours faithfully,

June 30.

NOMEN. (52/36.)

A Pharmaceutical Play-bill.

A subscriber (55/12) informs us that when in the neighbourhood of the British Museum the other day he picked up a

tear-stained document, which had escaped either from the Pharmaceutical Museum or from a dust-cart. This was it:—

THEATRE OF ANXIETIES, BLOOMSBURY

On July 1 and following days will be produced the sensational drama,

"THROUGH, or the Student's Revenge."

By the distinguished author of "The Plucked Pigeon."

An entirely New Company. Very Powerful Cast. Gorgeous Scenery. Thrilling Effects.

Startling Situations. Including Many Vacant. Wonderful Combinations.

Tableau Mournant:—*The Finking Form.*

To Conclude with the New and Original Gravimetric Burlesque,

"The Virgin and the Scales."

Magnificent Transformation-scene, entitled

"The Palace of Precipitates, or the Molecule's Retreat."

Reappearance of the Celebrated Ballet-troupe.

Première Danseuse:—*Mlle. Bella Donna.*

Supported by Mdles. Sally Cine, Ethyl Butyl, Annie Line, Katty Ku, Carrie O'Phyllum, Scotch O'Neil, Emmie Tiae, and the Unequalled Favourite

POLLY GLUCOSIDE,

Who will Sing her New Ballad, "A Long Way from the Top," and her old successful ditty, "Apothecaries' Weight."

Prices as usual:—Major Boxes, Three guineas; Minor Stalls, Five guineas; Prelim. Circle, Two guineas; Annual Pit (or tip), One guinea and half-a-guinea.

Bonnets allowed in all parts of the House.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We reply to subscribers and their employes only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.

36/70. *S. G. S.*—(1) Solid extracts are intended to be used in the curative-syrup recipe (page 605, "Pharmaceutical Formulas"). (2) The untoward results following the injection of cocaine into the gums are due to the idiosyncrasies of the patient and sometimes to fungoid growths in the solution used. (3) You can get instruction in artificial-teeth making and fitting from the firms of dental mechanicians who advertise in the *DIARY*.

42/20. *Vet* writes: "In your *DIARY* for 1894, page 793 the following occurs:—'Horse-castor, an excrescence which grows on the forelegs of horses. It has a musky smell, and is used for taming horses.' Can you tell me where this substance can be bought?" Our veterinary expert supplies the following information:—"Castors, not castors, is the name applied to those horny excrescences which are found between the forelegs midway or less from the knee to the elbow on the inner aspect of the limbs, and below the hocks of the hind legs. It is not an article of commerce, so far as I am aware, but it has a peculiar attraction for dogs, who will eat it when all other food is refused. The only way to obtain it would be to pay the forge 'boy' (who is generally a man) to collect it in one of the large companies' shoeing-forges. Only when these excrescences become excessively large do the smiths interfere with them, but out of a hundred horses enough could be obtained to make up a pound weight, I should think. Gentlemen's horses are not allowed to accumulate any growth, but in forges where business-animals are dealt with it might easily be obtained. I cannot find the term 'caston' in any dictionary, but it is known pretty generally among horse-men."

42/7. *Inkpot*.—Lampblack is liable to spontaneous combustion, especially in the presence of a drying-oil.

41/5. *Erica*.—(1) Your recipe contains an ample amount of preservative and should keep well. It is possible that the cause of the bottles bursting occasionally is due to fermentation begun in the infusions and liquid extracts before compounding the mixture. We advise you to sterilise the vegetable ingredients and let the liquid cool before use in making up the formula. (2) If you send a sample of the lawn-sand we may be able to help you.

46/22. *Botany*.—For how to become a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, see THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1899, page 259.

48/30. *F. A.*—Medical Preliminary Examination.—The Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination is no longer accepted in lieu of the Medical Preliminary for admission into the Edinburgh University or to any other school of medicine, the General Medical Council having ceased to recognise the examination, *pro tanto* or otherwise. The Minor is similarly placed, and the only thing a chemist and druggist can do now is to begin *de novo*.

34/71 (*H. J.*) and 31/35 (*Analyst*).—In the Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, published September 3, 1898, there are given full particulars of the steps to take to become an analytical chemist.

31/72. *N. L. A.* (Barbadoes).—Our experience with No. 2 formula for Brown-boot Polish, page 329, "Pharmaceutical Formulas," is that it is quite effective and gives a brilliant polish. Of course, the brilliancy of the polish is largely due to the employment of as little of the cream and as brisk rubbing as possible. It is quite easy to give a formula for cream which will polish with exceptional ease, but that is only to be done by the addition of substances which have not a preservative effect, but a pernicious one, upon the leather.

188/23 *Solutions*.—(1) The best Knife-polish is crocus-powder—or putty-powder, if you wish a colourless powder. Either of these may be mixed with a liquid such as dilute solution of ammonia, but to be most effective they should be used dry. (2) *Spray for Incandescent Mantles* is a secret preparation solely intended to make the mantles portable until they are fixed on the burner. It does not affect the light in the least. (3) *Solutions of Acetate and Citrate of Potash*, for dispensing-purposes, should be made 1 in 1 or 1 in 2. See that the solutions are slightly acid, as they keep best in that condition.

39/60. *H. O. N.* (New York).—Your question in regard to the book was replied to in our issue of last week, page 27.

28/47. *Manager*.—Milk-preservative:—

Boric acid	...	...	3 parts
Bicarbonate of soda...	...	...	1 part

Mix, allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then dry and powder. Two table-spoonfuls to be dissolved in each barn churn (16 gals.) of milk.

28/48. *Brighton*.—(1) A pledget of boric wool or of wool soaked with tr. myrrh. can be placed in the cavity after extracting a tooth, but it is better not to put anything in the cavity unless the hæmorrhage is excessive, when it will have to be plugged with cotton-wool saturated with tincture of perchloride of iron or tannin. (2) Gorham's "Tooth-extraction" will be the most suitable book for you, as a novice in tooth-extraction, to read.

35/62 *G. H.*—See *C. & D.*, January 14, 1899, page 58, for Mr. J. A. Gibson's experiences of the open-air treatment of consumption.

31/67. *Corns*.—(1) There is no better general remedy for corns than the salicylic acid and cannabis indica collodion, formulas for which you will find in past numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by referring to the indexes. (2) For sea-sickness a mixture containing 15-gr. doses of bromide of potassium, taken at frequent intervals, is good, but does not always answer. Refer to *C. & D.*, August 13, 1898, page 272, and August 20, page 353.

181/18. *Mona*.—A shopfitter will advise you as to the best way of fixing a blind or curtain inside a bent glass shop-window. A bent brass rod with sateen curtain-blinds is what we would adopt.

17/74. *Hypo*.—(1) Pulv. pro Mist. Cretæ:—

Cretæ preparat.	...	...	3viij.
Pulv. tragac.	...	...	3j.
Ol. cinnam.	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	...	...	5vss.

M.

27 gr. with 3j. of water equals mist. cretæ B.P. 1898.

(2) One-solution Hydroquinone Developer:—

Hydroquinone	...	...	5ij.
Potassium metasilphite	...	...	3iv.
Distilled water	...	...	3iv.

Dissolve.

Potassium carbonate	...	...	3j. 5vj.
Distilled water	...	...	3iv.

Dissolve, and mix with the above solution.

Directions for normal exposure: Mix 1 oz. of the concentrated solution with 6 oz. of water, and add 6 gr. of potassium bromide; for over-exposure use 8 oz. of water, and add 16 gr. of potassium bromide. For under-exposure only 3 oz. of water should be used for diluting 1 oz. of the concentrated developer.

(3) It would need a few experiments before a mountant like the sample you send could be turned out. Will you make them, and let us know the results?

36/25. *A. B. J.*—In the Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, September 3, 1898, page 411, you will find a list of books suitable for Minor study.

35/24. *Medical*.—The first portion of the professional examination for licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England requires a knowledge of chemical physics, inorganic and organic chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, and elementary physiology. Pharmacy can also be taken or materia medica omitted until later. The books which you can use in preparing for the examination are Ganot's "Physics," Attfield's "Chemistry," Greenish's "Materia Medica," Kirk's "Physiology," and the British Pharmacopœia.

31/44. *Walter*.—(1) Children's Powders:—

Potass. sulph.	...	...	9 parts
Potass. nitr.	...	...	3 parts
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	12 parts

M.

Doses: For a child of two to four months, 1½ gr.; four to six months, 3 gr.; six to ten months, 4½ gr.; ten months and upwards, 6 gr. (2) *Nursery Hair-lotion* made with insect-powder:—

Dalmatian insect-powder	3ij.
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Percolate with a mixture of—

Glycerin	3j.
Rectified spirit	5ij.
Water...	Q:ss

When the percolation ceases pass water through till 38 oz. of lotion is obtained, then add 1 oz. each of lavender water and eau de Cologne.

51/31. *Shampoo*.—Shampoo powder:—

Dried carbonate of soda	...	...	3viij.
Powdered curd soap	...	...	3viij.
Essence of musk	...	...	3iiss.

Mix. Weigh up into packets, each containing 3 dr.

41/18. *Alpha*.—It is not unusual for a hair-wash containing ammonia, with vegetable ingredients, to deposit a film over the interior of the bottle. You will find it a good plan to store the hair-wash in bulk for a few weeks, as our experience is that although the deposit forms abundantly at first, it soon stops and the wash can be bottled without fear of the film forming.

42/24. *Tea*.—**Tomato Sauce**.—The following recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is good:—

Ripe tomatoes	...	...	3 doz.
Chillie vinegar	...	...	1 pint
Garlic	...	...	1 oz.
Shallots	...	...	1 oz.
Common salt	...	...	2 oz.
Cayenne pepper	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Lemon-juice	...	...	5 oz.

Put the tomatoes into a jar and warm in an oven until tender. Cool, skin, and pulp the fruit, and add to the liquor in the jar along with the rest of the ingredients. Mix well and bottle.

37/64. *G. H.* (Leipzig).—**Lemon Squash**:—

Sugar	...	...	2 lbs.
Citric acid	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	28 oz.

Dissolve, and add the following, previously prepared:—

Salicylic acid	...	...	30 gr.
Oil of lemon	...	...	30 min.
Tincture of lemon-peel	...	...	1 oz.
Tincture of turmeric	...	...	30 min.
Caramel	...	...	20 min.

Shake up the tincture of lemon with the oil now and then during four hours, allow the oil to separate, decant the tincture from it, mix the tincture with the other ingredients, and filter.

45/71. *T. L.*—Your question as to a remedy for making cows "hold" the bull opens a very wide subject, and is not to be disposed of by a simple recipe. Apart from the physiological question, it has been ascertained that sterility is in some cases due to an acid condition of the vaginal membranes, and injection with a weak alkaline solution prior to service answers the purpose in some cases. A drachm or two of pot. bicarb. in a quart of tepid water is a perfectly safe preparation for the purpose. Among the other causes of not "holding" are too high feeding or low condition. A change of food should always be recommended.

53/37. *A. W.*—Your query was replied to in the *C. & D.*, June 17, page 974.

28/49. *Universal*.—**Tooth-powder**.—There is nothing unusual in the composition of the sample of tooth-powder (powdered bark, precipitated chalk, and camphor) which you send to warrant us making a quantitative analysis of it.

47/32. *Primus*.—The sample of water-softener which you send is carbonate of soda.

46/30. *Mistura*.—The powder for adding to the water used for watering tomato-plants is crude sulphate of ammonia.

48/39. *W. S.*—The following is one of the recipes for Weed-killer in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Arsenic	...	...	3 lbs.
Spirit of salt	...	...	1 gal.
Water	...	...	1 gal.

Boil in an enamelled iron pan until dissolved, make up to 4 gals. with water, and colour with aniline blue 6 gr.

You may use $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of caustic soda in place of the acid, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of water only.

45/55. *Ch. De W.* (Ostende).—**Books on Diseases of Dogs**.—Professor J. H. Steele's "Treatise on Diseases of the Dog," 10s. 6d. (Longmans); Shaw's "Book of the Dog," 35s. (Cassell); Hill's "Management and Diseases of Dogs," 7s. 6d. (Sonnenschein); Stonehenge's "Dog in Health and Disease," 7s. 6d. (Longmans).

47/63. *Sciurus* asks if we can suggest any means of banishing squirrels from a garden which is situated close to a wood. The squirrels are doing great damage to the fruit-trees. We can only suggest the organisation of squirrel-hunts or trapping. Perhaps some of our readers know a better plan.

24/20. *T. W. L.*—We suggest the following as suitable for keeping in a doctor's emergency poison-bag:—Stomach-pump, sulphate of zinc and a tin of mustard (as emetics), dialysed iron (for arsenic-poisoning), common salt (for

nitrate-of-silver poisoning, as an emetic, and to follow dialysed iron in arsenic-poisoning to ensure precipitation of ferric hydrate in the stomach), citric acid (for alkali-poisoning), magnesia (for acid-poisoning), powdered charcoal (as an absorbent in poisoning by alkaloids), whisky and ammonia (as stimulants), laudanum (to relieve pain), olive oil (as a demulcent), fatty oil of turpentine (for phosphorus-poisoning); and a hypodermic case well filled.

49/63. *Radix*.—**Powder Weed-killer**:—

Arsenic	...	...	1 lb.
Soda ash	...	...	2 lbs.
Indigo	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix well, and direct that two or three tablespoonfuls be boiled in a quart of water and mixed with a pailful of water for use as a weed-killer. Cautions as to the poisonous nature of the powder must be given.

36/43. *Hull*.—**Ice-cream Powder** as your sample:—

Powdered starch	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered sugar	...	...	1 oz.
Azo-orange dye	...	...	q.s.
Essence of almonds	...	...	℥x.
Essence of lemon	...	...	℥xv.

Mix with a pint of water, bring just to the boiling-point, and, when cold, put into a freezer.

32/6. *Hydrargyrum*.—(1) **Mole-poison**.—The liquid you send is a solution of strychnine, probably made by dissolving strychnine gr. iv. in a mixture of hydrochloric acid ℥ij., water ℥vj., and colouring with cochineal. (2) The 1899 DIARY contains a commentary and critique of the B.P. which will meet your wishes.

36/48. *Beetle*.—(1) **Beetle-powders** are given on page 336 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas." They are indexed under "Blackbeetles," which was probably why you missed them. (2) The photo-mountant you send is a patented article. The starch-and-gelatin formula last given in the *C. & D.* (April 2, 1898, page 546) is a good one if carefully made, and with a few experiments you might be able to improve it.

112/62. *Nemo*.—The base of the Soluble Carbolic Tooth-powder is bicarbonate of soda, and it is coloured with eosin.

29/49. *Cream*.—The sample of cream of tartar is all right. Before mixing bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar together you should see that they are both quite dry.

26/2. *Mehr Licht*.—(1) You should discourage the use of quack gonorrhœa-remedies. The bougies sent seem to contain an astringent powder in a base of cocoa-butter. The treatment outlined in "Diseases and Remedies" is good. (2) Urethral injections are to be held in with the finger and thumb for a few minutes after injecting.

47/59. *Garlic*.—The only thing you can safely apply to the garlic-bulbs attacked by insects is a dressing of lime and soot.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

36/24. Where can milk in powder form be obtained?

48/3. Who supplies a nearly water-white essence of rennet in bulk?

47/63. Purden's powders, a veterinary medicine: where obtainable?

51/30. Where can "Lessive's powder," used in the laundry, be obtained? [A correspondent asks this, but "lessive-powder" means washing-powder.]

54/39. Who are makers of club bathing-costumes?

54/38. Address of the proprietors of Handford's golden embrocation for horses.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 6.

WE have to record another inactive week, and now that the holiday-season is at hand the disposition to do business is vanishing. A few changes in values have occurred, however, chief among which has been the advance in quicksilver and mercurials. The camphor-market is in an anomalous condition, English and German refiners having reduced their quotations, while the crude is advancing. As the movement has been initiated by the latter, it is evident that refiners wish to bear the market. Quinine is tottering to a heavy fall. The subjoined table shows the more important changes:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary-seed	Asafetida	Ammonia	Annatto-seed
Cocoa-butter	Benzols	sulphate	Camphor (refined)
Opium	Jalap	Balsam tolu	Cardamoms
Quicksilver	Fenugreek	Quinine	Ginger (Jam.)
	Oil, linseed	Serpentary	Golden seal
	Oil, orange	Wax (Japan)	Guarana
	Oil, pepper-mint		Gum arabic (Soudan sorts)
	Pepper		Ipecacuanha
	Senna		Scammony-root
			Tamarinds

The following are among the arrivals of drugs from July 1 to 5 inclusive:—Areca-nut, 825; benzoin, 27; camphor, 232; cardamoms, 234; castor oil, 37, (E.I.) 650; chamomiles, 5; cinchona (E.I.), 665; cocculus indicus, 24; cod-liver oil, 100; colocynth, 8; dragon's-blood, 29; fenugreek-seed, 390; galls (Chinese), 13; gentian, 75; glycerin, 20; gum arabic, 96; honey (Chil.), 71, (Aust.), 40; insect-powder, 10; menthol, 10; nux vomica, 160; opium, 40; orris, 1; otto of rose, 1; peppermint oil, 30; quicksilver, 501; rhatany, 100; rhubarb, 60; sandalwood, 503; sarsaparilla, 5; senna (Tiny), 134; spermaceti, 36; squills, 20; tamarinds (W.I.), 45; vanilla, 5; wax (bees'), 350.

Cinchona-planters Agitate.

Referring to the paragraph on page 10 of the *C. & D.* last week we now learn that the cinchona-planters of the Nilgiris intend memorialising the Governor of Madras, if a personal interview is not feasible, on the subject of the action of the Government to extend its cinchona-plantations on those hills. They urge that by a G.O. dated 1880 the Government promised not to compete with private enterprise in cinchona and eucalyptus, and that the present action of the Government in deputing Mr. Standen, the Government quinologist, to visit Java with a view of studying cinchona culture and quinine manufacture for the purpose of extending Government speculation is contrary to all principles of State interference with private enterprise. Some of the leading native planters have also interviewed native members of Council, and requested them to put questions on the subject in the Legislature, which they are going to do.

The Future of Santonin.

The Russian Government contemplates the levying of heavier export-duties on worm-seed, as well as on the crude santonin and calcium santoninate, in order to secure the trade in the purified article entirely to Russia, which hitherto has almost wholly been confined to Hamburg. *Artemisia*

cina only grows to any great extent in Turkestan. Crude santonin and calcium santoninate are manufactured from the seeds, and are exported to Hamburg. Since 1880, when Turkestan came under Russian Government, many attempts have been unsuccessfully made to concentrate the santonin industry in all its stages there. In 1882 two enterprising men, Iwanow and Sawinkow, tried to secure this by establishing at a cost of 400,000r. a factory at Tchekmend for the production of refined santonin, but the price of santonin was so much reduced that the factory had to be closed in 1889. The Russians say that this fall in price was caused by Hamburg firms so as to strangle the Russian undertaking. To ensure their ends the Germans also erected two factories in the neighbourhood of Tchekmend for the production of crude santonin. Sawinkow started his factory again in 1897, but it had to be closed last year. He now appeals to the Government for help, and proposes to lease the steppes in which the *Artemisia cina* grows for twelve years at 5,000r. yearly until 1905, and from then to 1910 at 10,000r. He has presented a petition to the Minister of Finance to support his undertakings by high export-duty on worm-seed (100r. per pud) and to allow him the same freedom from excise-duty on the spirit required for the santonin refining processes as he had in 1880. This request has been granted to him, but the question of export-duty is still under consideration. An early rise in prices is expected.

The Otto-of-rose Crop.

We do not think that any anxiety need now be felt in regard to this year's output of otto of rose, as the total this year amounts to 70,525 T. oz., and as this is almost double that of last year (48,000 T. oz.) it is quite safe to predict lower prices. A Bulgarian correspondent informs us that his market up to now has been quiet. Owing to the financial crisis which is now passing over Bulgaria, producers of otto of rose are short of money, and will no doubt take the first opportunity of doing business at rates under those recently ruling—or, in other words, the abundant crop this year dispels the probability of an increase in values, and if prices should be altered this season they are likely to be in favour of the buyer. The following are the yields of otto obtained during the ten preceding years:—

	Oz.		Oz.
1898	48,000	1893	57,000
1897	70,000	1892	42,000
1896	111,000	1891	69,000
1895	72,000	1890	75,000
1894	57,750	1889	82,500

These are Turkish ounces. Our correspondent in Kezanlik writes in respect to each district, and we give his information as far as possible in his own words.

Kezanlik.—The harvest in this neighbourhood has been very satisfactory, owing to the abundant rainfalls, and the town of Kezanlik, together with the surrounding villages, has produced 24,500 T. oz. otto of rose. The distillation this season has proceeded slowly, owing to the continued favourable weather; and owing to this the otto produced this year is of a high grade, sweet in odour, and with a melting-point of 15° R. to 16° R.

Carlova.—The crop of this district, generally speaking, has been variable. In some places, such as Kalafer and Klissoura, the harvest has been backward, and commenced at the time of the recent heavy rains. Consequently the distillation began late and finished late, while the harvest was luxuriant. In the other Carlova villages the distillation lasted only a few days, owing to the great heat and dry weather, which caused the quick blooming of the flowers. However, the crop, which was at first assumed to be very poor, has turned out better than expected, the final result being an output of 28,000 oz. The general congealing-point is 14° R. and 15° R. The quality obtained is satisfactory, being sweet and strong in odour.

Ortchehlm.—This little province produced 1,680 oz. only. Congealing-point, 14° R. and 15° R.

Pechtera.—The amount produced in the villages of Pechtera and Bratzigodo was 3,150 oz. Congealing-point, 14° R. and 15° R.

Saranagora and Brezova.—The entire harvest of these two districts amounted to 7,945 cz. The oil produced was not of a very high grade, owing to bad distillation, caused by some

defect in the manufacturing-process. Congealing-point, 14° R.

Tehiz-poa.—The crop was 1 050 oz.

Eni Saghra and Eski-Saghra.—Both these districts produced 4 200 oz. only. Congealing-point, 15° R. and 16° R.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

The main features of the heavy-chemical market remain much as lately reported, although home demand at the moment is rather quieter owing to works in the textile and other consuming trades being engaged in stocktaking. This, however, has had no effect on the tone of values, which remain firm all round. Dyers and calico-printers are all busy and keep working full time and in some cases even overtime. Bleachers and finishers are also steadily engaged. In the pottery and glass trades a better tone is prevalent and many works are busier than is usual at this period, and the paint and colour trades keep very busy. Carpet-manufacturers and papermakers are well supplied with orders, and soapmakers find a brisk demand for their various qualities of alkali.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder keeps in heavy request, particularly for export, but there is no improvement in value, although same remains firm at 5*l.* f.o.b. Liverpool, and 5*l.* 5*s.* f.o.b. Tyne; softwoods on rails, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* Ammonia alkali in steady request at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.*, in bags on rails. Soda crystals are moving well; Tyne, 52*s.* 6*d.*, and f.o.b. Liverpool, 57*s.* 6*d.*. Caustic soda in active demand for both home and export; 60 per cent., 6*l.*; 70 per cent., 7*l.*; 74 per cent., 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, all f.o.b. Liverpool; 76 to 77 per cent., 7*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.*, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda steady at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 10-cwt. casks, and 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Soda ash, caustic and carbonated, 48 per cent., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails. Salt-cake in fair inquiry at 26*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bulk. Yellow prussiate of potash very firm and in heavier inquiry; best Lancashire makes, 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb. Chlorate of potash unchanged at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*, as is also chlorate of soda at 3½*d.*. Silicates of soda steady at late rates; 140° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.*; and 75° Tw., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, in usual casks with usual extras for other packages.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is weaker again; Beckton, 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; Beckton terms, 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*; Hull and Leith, 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*; and London, 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 400 tons.

BENZOLS.—Firm; 90 per cent., 7½*d.* to 8*d.*; and 50 per cent., 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.*

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, July 5.

CASTOR OIL.—The market has improved considerably during the past week, and sales of good seconds Calcutta have been made at 2½*d.*, and some are asking 2½½*d.* lb. First pressure French firm at 2¾*d.* to 2½½*d.*, according to quantity and position. Second pressure French held for 2½½*d.*, and good seconds Madras is quiet at 2¾*d.*

CANARY-SEED.—The upward movement in this is fully maintained, and sales have been effected in quantities of several hundred bags at 35*s.* quarter.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Is much firmer owing to stronger advices from abroad, and values range from 75*s.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* according to quality. Importers talk of still higher prices.

QUILLAIA.—Is very firmly held indeed, and large lines have changed hands at from 12*l.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* Some are asking 13*l.* ton.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Moves off quietly. 102 bags Monrovia sold from the quay at 18*s.* cwt.

SPERMACEIL.—An arrival of 36 packages was offered at auction, and the highest bid was 1*s.* 1½*d.* lb., which was declined. The parcel was subsequently sold by private treaty, but the price was not allowed to transpire.

GUM GUAIAECUM.—A parcel of 24 packages drossy to fair block offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. The owner's idea was in the neighbourhood of 6*d.* all round.

HONEY, CHILIAN.—Prime quality liquid Californian is in very small supply indeed, and holders want 45*s.* cwt. The lower grades are held steadily at recent values. 50 kegs, pile 3, Chilian found a buyer from the quay at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

RHATANY-ROOT.—Twenty bales fair quality offered at auction, but did not sell. They afterwards found a buyer at 3*d.* lb.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Firm at 60*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* cwt. The stock is in very small compass.

IRISH MOSS.—New crop is arriving, and sales have been effected at 6*s.* to 7*s.* cwt. ex quay.

BEESWAX.—Considerable business has been passing in Chilian, and sales have been effected at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* cwt., as in quality.

American Market.

New York, June 27.

Business has been rather more brisk during the past ten days' but the usual midsummer dulness is still evident. The chief points of interest are the position of cinchonidia and ipecac.

ALOEES, CURACOA.—New crop is steadily coming forward, and the market is well supplied. Considerable sales have been made at 3*c.*, and the market is easy at 3*c.* to 3½*c.*

ANTIMONY, BLACK is higher for all varieties. Quotations for "needle" show an advance to 7½*c.*

ASAETIDA.—High-grade gum continues in light supply, and quotations are generally firmer; 17*c.* to 20*c.* being asked according to quality.

BENZON is firmer on account of scarcity, 24*c.* is asked for ordinary, and up to \$1 for the finer grades.

CAMPHOR.—Domestic manufacturers have reduced prices 1*c.* per lb., and quotations are steady at 45*c.* in barrels, and 45½*c.* in cases. Japanese has been correspondingly reduced.

BUCHU-LEAVES are easier in consequence of free arrivals; 13*c.* to 15*c.* is the figure for prime quality, with small parcels obtainable at 12*c.*

CASCARA SAGRADA continues unchanged, at 6½*c.* for last year bark. The new crop has not yet come into the market, and it is impossible to accurately forecast future prices. The general idea, however, is that prices will rule lower for the new crop, but not as low as in former years.

CINCHONIDIA has furnished some excitement, and prices have rapidly advanced; four successive advances having been made. Present quotations are firm, at 30*c.* to 33*c.*, with no anxiety on the part of holders to sell. The tendency is still decidedly upward.

CITRIC ACID continues active and firm at manufacturers' quotations, 42*c.* to 42½*c.*, according to quantity.

IPECACUANHA (RIO) is somewhat easier since cable of June 22, under influences of London market. Small prices are obtainable at \$4, and possibly less, but the bulk of supplies are held at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

JALAP is firmer, at 11*c.* to 11½*c.* for prime root.

MANDRAKE (PODOPHYLLUM) is quiet, at former figures. New crop spring root is offered to arrive at 3½*c.*

OPIMUM continues steady, at \$2.90 to \$3. Owing to the cheapness of the drug several shipments have been made to London.

QUININE continues quiet, at unchanged figures.

SARSAPARILLA (MEXICAN) has declined to 9½*c.* owing to free arrivals.

SENEGA-ROOT.—Western is firm at 25*c.* Advices from Minnesota and Manitoba regarding the new crop are very conflicting, quotations ranging from 18*c.* to 20*c.* Most holders at growing centres quote the equivalent of 24*c.* New York, but local dealers will not pay this figure.

SERPENTARIA-ROOT is easier on account of arrivals from Texas, 27*c.* to 30*c.* will now buy.

BALSAM TOLU is easier in view of liberal offerings, and current quotations are 29*c.* to 31*c.*

SENNA-LEAVES are generally firmer, and the tendency of prices is upward, in sympathy with the London market. Alexandrian natural are 12*c.* to 15*c.*, and Tinnevely 8*c.* to 16*c.*, according to grade. High grade Tinnevely are decidedly scarce.

German Market.

Hamburg, July 4

Business in general is quiet here. There is no business to speak of.

STAR-ANISE.—Quiet and lower, at 180*m.* per 100 kilos.

CASSIA LIGNEA is steady, good quality being 83*m.* to 84*m.* per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is quiet; factories have reduced their prices to 340*m.* per 100 kilos., but there are second-hand sellers at 330*m.*

CEVADILLA-SEED is neglected, at 72*m.* per 100 kilos. nominally.

ERGOT OF RYE is firm, and shows a good demand from the United States; prime quality is quoted 240*m.* to 245*m.* per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is firmer, at 15½*m.* per kilo.

QUININE is still neglected, with second-hand sellers at 45*m.* to 44*m.* per kilo.

WAX, JAPAN, is quiet and easier, at 56*m.* per 100 kilos.

CASTOR OIL is firmer, but shows very little business; first-pressing, 7 barrels, at 51*m.* per 100 kilos.

SEAL OIL.—White Newfoundland, of a very nice quality, has arrived here, and sells at 40½*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANISE OIL, RUSSIAN, is 13*m.* per kilo.

PEPPERMINT OIL, JAPANESE.—Firm, at 7*m.* per kilo., and HGH at 4½*m.* per lb.

Among the arrival of drugs at Hamburg from July 1 to 4 are the following:—Aloes, 66; balsam, 12; musk, 28; ipecacuanha, 1; iodine, 75; and beeswax, 50.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 4, 4 54 P.M.:—The market has advanced about 4*d.* per lb. since last week, in consequence of the confirmation of news of small crop. To-day's quotation is 8*s* 10*d.* per lb. for old tale-quala, and a further advance is looked for.

* * * *

NEW YORK, July 6, 2 42 P.M.:—The market here is quiet generally. Opium is steady at 83 10 per lb., and cinchonidia going strong, the price now being 35*c.* per oz. Damiana is dull at 7½*c.* per lb. Senna is scarce, and from 8*c.* to 16*c.* per lb. is now being obtained. Trieste colocynth is higher at 40*c.* to 50*c.* per lb. Cacao-butter is also higher, 35*c.* per lb. being now the figure. The scarcity of new-crop peppermint has induced a hardening of the market in HGH oil.

* * * *

HAMBURG, July 6, 12 40 P.M.:—Refined camphor remains at unchanged prices, and quinine is still neglected. Cacao-butter is advancing, and turpentine is dull at 59*m.* per 100 kilos.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE.—Weak, at 11*d.* per lb. for cwt. lots, and 10¾*d.* for 5 cwt., though it is possible to buy the latter at 10½*d.* and even less.

ACID, CITRIC AND TARTRIC, are firm, but unchanged.

ALCOHOL.—German potato-spirit has advanced about ½*d.* per proof gallon with the last fortnight, and is now in a very firm position in consequence of the combination on the Continent. The consumption is steadily growing in Germany, and a good demand for technical purposes is reported. The current quotation for druggists' quality (56 and 68 o.p.) is 8½*d.* to 9½*d.* net per proof-gallon delivered in bond.

ARROWROOT.—Steady. A good quantity of St. Vincent sold at 4½*d.* per lb. for fair quality.

CALCIUM CARBIDE is quoted 23*s* 6*d.* net, f.o.b. Hamburg. We understand that it is not allowed to be landed here in bulk.

CAMPHOR.—In response to a farther drop by ¾*d.* per lb. on the part of the German refiners, who now quote bells in ton-lots at 1*s* 6¾*d.* per lb., English refiners on Monday also reduced their quotations, and now quote 1*s* 7*d.* for ton-lots for bells and flowers. Tablets are quoted 1*s* 9*d.* for 4, 8, and 16 oz.; 1*s* 10½*d.* for 1 and 2 oz., and 1*s* 11*d.* for ½ oz., with the usual reduction for ½-ton and ton lots. The price of crude comes higher this week, Japanese being quoted at 135*s.* from importers (134*s.* refused), and Chinese is 130*s.* to 132*s* 6*d.*; in second-hand there are sellers at 128*s.* for Japanese, but they are not eager for business; the second-hand quotation for Chinese is 128*s.* per cwt. It is evident that the German refiners are bearing the crude market, but their tactics have not been successful.

COCAINE.—Market remains firm at 11*s* 6*d.* to 11*s* 9*d.* in first hands, while in second hand B. & S. is obtainable at 11*s* 3*d.* per oz. There is an entire absence of demand.

COCOA-BUTTER.—In auction on Tuesday 45 tons Cadbury-brand sold at 1*s* 3½*d.* to 1*s* 3¾*d.* per lb., being ½*d.* to 1*d.* dearer. The tone of the Amsterdam auctions was very firm, and the entire quantity offered was sold—viz., 50 tons Van Houten's, at 79½*c.* to 81*c.*, the average price being 80*c.* per ½ kilo; 2 tons Helm, at 79½*c.* to 80*c.*; 4 tons Hamer, at 80*c.*; and 10 tons Suchard, at 79*c.* to 79½*c.*

COLOCYNTH.—The market is bare of stock, so that the quotation is quite nominal at 1*s* 1*d.* per lb. Eight cases have arrived this week, but they are not on the market.

TJALLS.—The moderate supply of Persian blue continues to be held by importers for full values, but only retail sales are made at 62*s* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per cwt.; a small lot of green has been placed at 57*s* 6*d.*, white are held for extreme prices, while for Smyrna blue there is no inquiry.

GOLDEN-SEAL.—The New York market continues easy, and while 2*s* 3½*d.* per lb. is the nominal quotation, business

has been done there at 2*s* 1*d.* (50*c.*), and further parcels are offered to arrive at that figure, while down to 1*s* 10½*d.* (45*c.*) is said to be named in the producing-markets.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—A moderate business has been done, mostly in fourths and lower grades, at unchanged values. Thirds are scarce, and for seconds there is no inquiry. Fine white Persian firsts are quoted 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.*; seconds, 12*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*; thirds, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*; and fourths, 8*l.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

INDIGO.—Calcutta advices, dated June 15, report that there has been no rain in Behar during the preceding fortnight, and plants have suffered somewhat from the drought. At the time of writing, however, there was every appearance of rain. In Lower Bengal also want of rain has interfered with the growth of plant. Some factories have commenced operations, and the produce is reported to be satisfactory.

MENTHOL.—For arrival some importers have advanced their quotation to 7*s* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for Japanese crystals; the spot price is 6*s* 10½*d.* to 7*s.* per lb.

MORPHINE remains firm, but unchanged, at 4*s* 6*d.* per oz. for powder, but buyers think they ought not to pay more than 4*s* 5*d.* for prompt delivery.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent sends us this week the final statistics of the cod-liver oil fishing for this year, from which we are enabled to make a short review of the market. It is well known that from the commencement of the fishing this year the fish caught were found to have unusually fat livers, which circumstance brought about a large yield of oil, though a smaller number of cod were caught. This fact, we may say, gave ground for a weak feeling among the Norwegian exporters, and as there were large stocks of oil left over from the 1898 production, this weakness became marked as the season advanced. The Bergen market opened at about 65*s.* per barrel c.i.f., and since then our advices have recorded a steady decline on the continued reports of the good yield, and to-day 55*s.* is a nominal quotation. Prices have therefore favoured consumers this season, but at the time the bulk of the purchases were made 59*s.* to 60*s.* was the ruling figure. Taking the season as a whole, it has been a poor one for the exporter, as although the shipments to this country have been large—viz., 6,401 barrels, as against 4,188 barrels, it is understood that a certain proportion has been sent on consignment. Now that the dull season is on, buyers are hoping for a further drop, and have made offers of 54*s.*, although sellers ask 55*s.* f.o.b., but in view of the fact that prices have already been considerably reduced it is not likely that they will recede any further this season. The Finmarken fisheries having closed, we give the statistics for the whole of Norway, together with those of the past four years for comparison:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Fish caught	34,042,420	38,453,630	58,398,507	47,902,100
Barrels	29,486	22,825	29,273	23,496

OIL, LEMON.—Unchanged, but in fair request, at from 3*s* 8*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., c.i.f. for guaranteed oil.

OIL, ORANGE, has been in active demand this week, and from 7*s* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per lb. spot, has been paid for sweet oil. To-day telegrams from Messina quote 8*s* 1*d.*, c.i.f., for well-known brands. Sellers here are very firm, and we again call attention to what our Messina correspondent said last week in regard to small stocks in Italy, which has been fully confirmed here.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—At the end of last week some 200 to 300 cases H.G.H. changed hands at 5*s.* per lb., and since then there have been frequent sales at 5*s* 1½*d.*, and later, 5*s* 3*d.* per lb. It is still possible to buy at 5*s.* in second-hands. Importers of Japanese peppermint are now asking 3*s* 8*d.* c.i.f., but there is no inquiry here. J.B.H. brand is quoted 3*s.* to 3*s* 3*d.*; pure "Wayne County" 3*s* 6*d.* to 3*s* 8*d.*; and Hale and Parshall, 4*s* 6*d.*

OPIUM.—There has been a fair demand for opium this week, sales amounting to between 30 and 40 cases, including fine Persian at 11*s* 6*d.* per lb. spot; for fine, 11*s* 9*d.* is now wanted; medium kinds are scarce, but there are small parcels on the way; Turkish Yoghouna has sold at 7*s* 3*d.*, and druggists' at 8*s* 9*d.* to 9*s.* and Smyrna druggists' at 8*s* 6*d.* per lb. In soft-shipping there has practically been no business, and prices are unchanged.

SMYRNA, June 23.—A large export-holder, who is also a speculator, has persuaded four other dealers to join him in a syndicate to maintain prices. These five houses have large business relations in the Empire, and are doing their best to influence producers in the interior by their attitude, and to ask higher prices than those prevailing in Smyrna. The first action of this syndicate has been to issue a circular stating that the new crop will not be more than 6,000 cases, when the valuation had been confirmed at 8,500 cases. Only one case has been sold this week, consisting of Yerli, at 8s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. There would have been other business, but holders will not budge. Arrivals of old opium have been 1,518 cases, as against 3,630 cases, and 248 cases of new, as against 45 cases.

Another correspondent, writing on June 24, reports substantially the same. He adds:—All large buyers have withdrawn, for their limits are from 7s. to 7s. 9d. as to quality for manufacturing descriptions. Unless consumers are forced to advance on the above figures, we think in a short time our market will decline. Little faith is to be placed in the report that the crop will not exceed 6,000 cases, as that statement is made by large holders of old stock. It is true that the want of rain has done some damage, but as it has rained during the past fortnight we can safely say that the output will be fully 8,000 cases. When the new crop is in a fit state for packing and shipping, prices will decline to their proper level.

SMYRNA, June 28.—Early on Monday the report was spread about that the official tithe-collectors had given their estimate of the whole Turkey crop to be about 6,000 cases. Their printed report, however, showing the approximate number of cases of each district will not be ready for another twenty to twenty-five days. Interested holders have come forward and bought up small weak holders' stuff at higher prices each time, by which means they have succeeded in advancing the price of old tale quale to 8s. 6d. As yet no large buyers, either for England or the States, have come forward. When the new drug accumulates, both here and in Constantinople, and is in the hands of many dealers, the position will change, as the few holders of old will not be able to maintain the market. Of course, if the present estimate of our crop is correct, we must not expect to see prices this year down to 7s., but 7s. 6d. to 8s., as to quality, will be more or less the figure. Our advice to-day to consumers is to wait for another month or six weeks.

PHENACETIN.—Low quotations continue to rule, and in 28-lb. parcels ordinary brands can be had at 3s. 3d. per lb., while for the better-known makes of B.P. 3s. 5d. to 3s. 9d. is wanted. The raw material is very firm, and quotations under 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. are not for B.P.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is quiet but firm at 50s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. in first hand.

QUICKSILVER—A good business has been done this week, re-ulting in an advance of 2s. 6d. per bottle, now 8/ 7s. 6d. in first hand. Makers of mercurial preparations have followed with a 1d. advance on this occasion, as no alteration was made when the previous 2s. 6d. rise in the metal took place.

QUININE has been almost a dead letter this week, owing to the heavy bark-shipments from Java, and immediately these were made known values were easier, August delivery being quoted nominally at 1s. 4½d. per oz. On the spot there have been a few small transactions at 1s. 4½d., and at the close of last week B. & S. was done at 1s. 4¾d. for August and 1s. 4¾d. for spot. To-day there has been a still easier feeling, and spot stuff sold at 1s. 3½d.

The Bandong quinine-works have made a further delivery of sulphate of quinine to the Government of the Dutch East Indian Colonies. The present parcel of 467½ kilos. was tested by Mr. van Leersum, the Director of the Government cinchona-plantations, and was found to answer all the requirements of the Pharm. Neerl. That the Government support of the factories is not entirely disinterested is shown by the fact that on the above parcel they save fully 500%, after deducting all expenses and the value of the bark. The total deliveries of quinine by the Bandong works to the Government in the course of this year amount to over 1,000 kilos., the bark from which this is derived being all grown on the Government plantations. In any reckoning of the output of the Bandong quinine-factory the quantity consumed locally should be remembered. The factory now seems to be turning out 10,000 oz. a week altogether.

RHATANY.—There is nothing doing in this article just now, and supplies are moderate.

The exports from Mollendo in 1898 were 25,436 kilos., valued at 2,593l., of which 1,828 kilos. were shipped to Liverpool, 14,300 to Hamburg, and 9,308 to Havre.

SEEDS.—Canary-seed is again dearer, business having been done in Turkish at 32s., and in good Barbary at 32s. 6d.

per qr. *Linsced* steady at 46s. per qr. for bold Morocco. *Fenugreek* slow, but inclined to be firmer. *Cumin*—the new crop of Malta is expected soon, the quality promises to be good. The news from Morocco is that there will be very little of this seed this season. *Fennel* is slow of sale at 18s. to 19s. per cwt for good Turkish. Nothing doing in *Anise*. *Caraway* unchanged.

SHELLAC.—Has been quiet throughout the week, and prices show no quotable change. TN orange on the spot is quoted 66s. No auctions have been held this week.

Calcutta advices of June 15 report that during the past fortnight business has been extremely difficult to transact, and ceased at the end of last month, in consequence of which buyers reduced their offers to about 32-8r. for ready lots; for forward delivery 32r. has been paid, but manufacturers are not disposed to operate freely. Button lac has changed hands at lower rates.

SPICES.—At the auctions on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* sold at steady rates: Bold cut at 69s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt., extra bold at 75s., medium at 45s. 6d., tips at 23s. to 23s. 6d.; bright Calicut brown rough partly sold at 22s., extra bold rough at 40s., medium at 35s., tips at 21s.; cuttings at 16s. to 17s.; washed rough Cochin was bought in at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. Jamaica met with good competition, and the greater part sold, at a reduction of about 3s. per cwt.; common at 47s. to 52s. 6d., fair at 54s. to 60s., and good washed at 62s. 6d. to 68s. per cwt. Japan sold at 19s. per cwt. for unlimed. Bengal bought in at 21s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* slightly dearer, with business done for October-December delivery at 3½d. per lb. Penang bought in at 6d. per lb. for unpicked, and at 7d. to 7½d. for fair to good picked. *Capsicums* sold at 29s. per cwt. for slightly stalky cherries, and at 32s. 6d. to 33s. for good. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary quality sold at 3¾d. per lb. *Nutmegs* dull. *Mace* sold at 2s. per lb. for boldish pale and at 1s. 2d. for good pickings. *Pepper* firmer. Tellicherry black was bought in at 5½d. per lb. Singapore has been sold at 5½d. per lb. for August-October shipment. White rather easier. Singapore bought in at 8½d., and Penang at 8d. per lb.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Ordinary Parahyba has sold in Liverpool at 42s. per cwt. Holders of yellow are prepared to accept lower prices, but no business is reported.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Quiet; some 20 cases have been sold on the spot this week at 30s. 3d. to clear, although 30s. 6d. is wanted for further parcels; the c.i.f. quotation is easier at 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt.

Drug-auctions in London.

Fourteen brokers brought forward supplies to day, but there was little interest shown by buyers, and as will be seen from the table only a very small proportion of the goods was disposed of publicly:—

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Aloes, Cape	42	...	27	Ergot of rye	16	...	0
Ambergris	2	...	0	Gentian	52	...	0
Aniseed, star	2	...	2	Guarana	4	...	4
Annatto-seed	7	...	2	Gum arabic	75	...	5
Araroba	25	...	0	asa fetida	24	...	10
Areca nuts	14	...	0	galbanum	16	...	0
Balsam, Copaiba	10	...	4	gamboge	17	...	0
Peru	14	...	0	guaiacum	1	...	1
Tolu	11	...	0	mastic	22	...	0
Benzoin, Siam	67	...	0	myrrh	26	...	0
Sumatra, &c.	148	...	35	sandarac	20	...	0
Bird-lime, Japan	2	...	0	Honey, Canadian	5	...	0
Buchu	30	...	0	Californian	43	...	0
Calumba	136	...	4	Chilian	27	...	0
Camphor, crude	33	...	33	Jamaica	455	...	357
Canella alba	10	...	0	Ipecacuanha (Bahia)	1	...	0
Cannabis indica	110	...	20	(Cartagena)	26	...	10
Cardamoms	255	...	81	(Rio)	21	...	4
Cascarilla	22	...	0	Jalap	41	...	0
Cassia fistula	3	...	3	Kamala	2	...	0
Chiretta	6	...	0	Kino	8	...	0
Cinchona	40	...	8	Kola-nuts	53	...	3
Cocculus indicus	23	...	0	Lime-juice	1	...	0
Colocynth	11	...	0	Liquorice-root	31	...	15
Croton-seed	50	...	0	Loofahs	7	...	0
Cubebs	89	...	0	Musk	15	...	6
Cuttlefish-bone	89	...	0	Nux vomica	102	...	3
Dill-seed	24	...	0	Oil, camphor	25	...	0
Dragon's-blood	44	...	2	castor (E. I.)	33	...	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Oil, cedarwood	1	0	Rhubarb	197	17
cinnamon	47	0	Sandalwood	173	0
citronella	13	0	Sarsaparilla—		
eucalyptus	40	0	Guaiacum	8	8
lemon	5	0	Honduras	6	0
lemongrass	4	0	Jamaica	11	2
limes	2	0	Lima	38	0
nutmeg	5	0	Scammony-root	578	271
orange	12	0	Senna, Alexandrian	89	15
rose (Bombay) ..	2	0	Tinnevely	44	0
wood	42	0	Squills	19	6
Orange-peel	34	1	Strophanthus	7	0
Oris-root	86	0	Tamarinds	214	59
Patehouli-leaves ..	24	0	Tonka-beans	15	0
Podophyllum-root ..	15	0	Turmeric	120	0
Quassia (tons)	20	0	Vanilla	272	198
Quillaia (tons)	4	0	Wax (bees')	1159	173
Quinine	26	0			

ALOE.—The only kind offered to-day was a parcel of Cape which sold at steady rates, with the exception of the best lots, which were bought in at 26s. per cwt.; fair hard, but slightly drossy, realised 21s. to 22s. 6d. (sweepings), 20s. 6d., and ordinary dull and softish, 19s.; Socotrine and Curaçao were not offered owing to trade dullness.

ANISE, STAR, realised 55s. per cwt. for an odd lot of partly broken seed.

ANNATTO-SEED.—Lower, two packages of West Indian dull colour, going at 1d. per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—There has been a fair demand privately, and prices are fully maintained for anything good; it sold well in auction to-day, some lots being fully 10s. per cwt. dearer, as, e.g., 77s. 6d. was paid for 4 cases of good almondy block, but rather dark; dark gum, slightly drossy, realised 67s. 6d., and one case of good almondy, but very stony, 65s., and heavy dark drossy, 40s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Fair bright thin Para partly sold at 1s. 5d. per lb. apparently.

BALSAM TOLU.—Fair softish balsam was limited at 1s. 4d. per lb.

BENZONIN.—Quiet, especially as regards Siam, of which nothing sold; medium to bold pale detached almonds were bought in at 16l. per cwt. and siftings at 30s. Sumatra was in slightly more inquiry at unchanged rates; good seconds, small to medium almonds, fair aroma, sold at 9l. 10s. to 7l. 5s. per cwt., subject; ditto, more false packed, 6l. 10s.; and for ordinary seconds, badly packed, 5l. 2s. 6d. was refused.

BUCHU.—The demand has fallen entirely away owing to the United States receiving the bulk of their supplies direct. Consequently, no business was done to-day. For long green leaf 4d. per lb. was wanted, and good green round were limited at 4½d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Quiet. Bold rough sorts sold at 15s. per cwt., at which figure the brokers report business privately. For good yellow washed 40s. was wanted, but there were no bids.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Ordinary green tops and siftings were limited at 3½d. per lb., while another lot of fair brown sold at 4d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—In auction a parcel of Chinese sold, without reserve, at 85s. per cwt., on the basis of reweights on delivery; there was only one bidder.

CARDAMOMS.—Only a small business was done to-day, owing to the poor selection offered, and what sold met with a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on medium qualities, no fine Mysore being offered. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, bold long pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; small ditto, 1s. 9d.; fair brownish longs, 1s. 9d.; split, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; seeds, 1s. 9d. Good bold splits were limited at 3s. 5d., and the highest bid obtainable for second-quality good bold some small was 2s. 10d. Ceylon-Malabar (mostly offered without reserve), small to fair brown, 1s. 8d. per lb., and lean ditto 1s. 8d. Margalore, fair pale and round, thick skin, 2s. 10d.; ditto, yellowish and split, 2s. 6d.; medium round leanish, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; brown splits and pickings, 1s. 10d.; seed, 2s. 3d.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Fine bold long, somewhat rattly, sold at 16s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA.—No business publicly, but sales privately have been made at 3½d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—A cable received at Amsterdam on July 1 from the Nederlandsche Veem, gave the export of cinchona bark from Java during the month of June at 1,126,000 Amst. lbs. The following figures show the totals for the last five years up to the end of June:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
	Amst.	Amst.	Amst.	Amst.	Amst.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
June ...	1,126,000	1,033,000	824,000	716,000	889,000
Jan. 1–June 30...	5,090,800	4,917,000	3,334,000	3,976,000	3,768,700

It thus appears that the shipments for June and for the first half of this year are the heaviest for the past five years, or, indeed, seven years, as our Amsterdam correspondent's letter informs us. The shipments for June have upset the calculations of speculators, and in one quarter they were characterised as "warm." The rumour was circulated by speculators about the close of last week that the shipments would be short, and in consequence sellers of quinine became extremely firm, and 1s 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. was paid for August delivery. As we have before announced, 6811 packages will be offered at Amsterdam on July 13, and unless there is good competition a decline in the unit is inevitable. At Amsterdam on July 13 the 6811 packages to be offered have a total weight of 568,813 kilos., containing the equivalent of 29,612 oz. quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average yield of 5.69 per cent. quinine sulphate, as against 5.36 per cent. in June, and an average of 5.21 per cent. for the ten auctions of 1898. In auction to-day thin, weak, and papery Loxa from Paita brought 8½d. per lb., and for thin crown Guayaquil 6d. was refused.

The shipments from Mollendo in 1898 were 170,783 kilos (8,540l.) as follows:—4,624 kilos, Liverpool; 127,450, London; 35,725, Hamburg; 2,984, Havre. The exports from Mollendo have increased eightfold. The Ceylon shipments from January 1 to June 5 have been:—1899, 391,458 lbs.; 1898, 353,441 lbs.; 1897, 333,383 lbs.; and in 1896, 493,857 lbs.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The only demand was for fine, of which 1 case only offered, and sold with good competition at 22l. It consisted of fine picked lump, reboiled, and of good colour, and for the pickings from this case 6l. 10s. was paid. For bag-shaped lump of poor colour 9l. was bid and refused, the limit being 10l. per cwt. A parcel of spurious dragon's-blood from Singapore was also offered. It was mostly fused grass-tree gum, said to have been produced in Java. No bid was made for it, and the lot was passed over without mention of price.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Good bold Spanish was limited at 1s. 6d. and small Russian was bought in at 1s. 2d. per lb.

GENTIAN.—No business was effected in auction, but sales have been made privately, at 15s. per cwt.

GUARANA.—Lower, business being done at 1s. per lb. for sausage of ordinary quality.

GUM ARABIC.—In Soudan sorts a fair quantity has changed hands at about 5s. per cwt. below nominal values. Persian insoluble sorts are quiet, with sales of clean siftings at 19s. per cwt. In auction fair Turkey sorts brought 80s. per cwt.; for good picked Trieste gum 6l. 10s. was the limit.

GUM GAMBOGE.—Fair run and soft pipe of good fracture was bought in at 8l. 15s. to 9l. per cwt.

GUM GUAIACUM.—The only package offered sold at 1s. 1d. per lb. for good green and glassy block.

GUM MYRRH.—Pickings were the only kind sold, for which 12s. per cwt. subject was paid.

HONEY was in large supply, consisting chiefly of Jamaica, for which lower prices were accepted, as follow:—Light pale, set, 23s. to 23s. 6d.; good orange syrupy, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; dark amber liquid, 19s. 6d. to 20s. Californian did not sell; privately there have been sales of set white Californian at 34s.; 23 cases of this kind were offered in auction.

INSECT-POWDER.—For 5 kegs of powder 57s. was refused, and nothing under 65s. per cwt. would buy.

IPÊCACUANHA.—Two shillings lower in auction, when 15s. per lb. was accepted for fair bold Rio root (1¼c.c. d.), and after the sale 14s. 9d. was paid for one or two bales; a small

lot ($4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) sold at 14s., and for spurious "Bahia" $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. was refused. The first broker who offered Rio root took out his 10 bales without a bid, and his *confrère* immediately following did the business. Cartagena was in better demand, and about 1s. 6d. cheaper, good bold well annulated selling at 11s. 6d., and picked at 11s. 9d. per lb. For another lot of fair to bold root, part stemmy, 11s. 6d. was refused. Since our last report there have been no arrivals of Brazilian or Cartagena root. Previous to the auctions to-day there had been purchases of small lots of Brazilian at 17s. by those who were compelled to buy, also Cartagena at 12s. 6d. per lb.

Recent telegrams from Matto Grosso, received at Rio, state that a large body of rebels was expected to attack the plantation of Col. Joao Pedro, son-in-law of Senator Generoso Ponce. Another Government force is said to have set out from Rosario for the purpose of quelling the disturbance.

KINO.—Lower, although no business was effected publicly, the offerings being bought in at nominal rates. Privately, a few cases of good Cochinchina grain have changed hands for export at 2s. 9d. per lb.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—A parcel from Palermo sold at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

MUSK.—A parcel offered without reserve, consisting of old-fashioned China Pile 2, sold at 17s. per oz., while Pile 1 ditto, all thick skin, realised 30s. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Bold pickings sold at 7s. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE (STAR).—Privately the easier tendency of last week at 5s. 7d. per lb., at which figure there are sellers, has not induced business.

OIL, CASTOR.—Firm, but quiet. Medicinal French is quoted 30s. per cwt. spot; first-pressing, 25s. 6d. or 23s. 6d., f.o.b. Marseilles and second-pressing, 24s. Belgian, first-pressing, spot, 25s. 6d.; second-pressing, 24s.

OIL, LIME.—A tin of West Indian distilled was held for 3s. 6d. per lb., the highest bid obtainable being 3s.

ORANGE PEEL.—Good bright thin Tripoli strip sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Fine bold flat high dried has recently sold privately at $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Very quiet in auction, the only inquiry being for cheap lots of Canton, which sold at easier rates, as follows:—Medium Canton, even pinky and grey fracture, 11d. per lb. subject; and rough mixed pickings, 8d.; bold flat but dull coat, and of dark fracture, 6d.; medium, of pinky fracture, 7d. per lb.; rough pickings, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. For woody round Shensi and Canton mixed, half dark fracture, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. was refused; while high-dried flat was limited at 11d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—In slow demand. A couple of bales of grey Jamaica realised 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., and 8 bales Guayaquil 10d. to 1s. 1d., according to damages. No bids were made for Lima-Jamaica, 1s. 1d. being wanted for the best lots, while 11d. would have bought chumpy root. Privately there have been sales of fine crown Honduras at 1s. 5d.; a parcel of this variety was limited at 1s. 3d. per lb. in auction.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—A slaughter was made to-day when 271 bags sold at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. for bold rough, offered without reserve. Another broker, who offered 307 bags, had no desire to sell at such figures, and bought the entire parcel in at a nominal rate.

SENNA.—The limits in auction were far above buyers' ideas; consequently there were few transactions. Eighteen cases of good green Alexandrian leaf sold at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., which was about 2d. under the last price paid for similar quality. Two cases of broken leaf, good green, realised $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The Tinnevely offered was practically all bought in, fair bold green being held for $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in one instance, while a bale of damages sold at 2d. per lb.

The whole of North Tinnevely is at present in a state of great ferment, owing to certain caste disputes between the Shanars and Maravars, who are agricultural cultivators. About fifty villages have been looted and burned in the Madura, South Travancore, and Tinnevely districts by the Maravars caste of natives, who appear to have had the best of the business.

SQUILLS.—Small white, offered without reserve, sold at $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., while for good bold 3d. was wanted.

STROPHANTHUS.—Light brown Kombé seed was limited at 3s. 4d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Cheaper. Good and fresh Antigua brought 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—In auction fair brown and black Para were bought in at 7d. to 9d. per lb., a bid of 5d. being refused for brown. Good black Para have been inquired for in Liverpool, but there is no stock in first hands.

TURMERIC.—There was no business in auction, fair Madras finger being limited at 26s., and good yellow Chinese at 18s per cwt.

Calcutta advices dated June 15 state that a fair business continues to be done for local and country consumption, although little is doing for export. This, together with small supplies and light stock, has strengthened the market, and values have advanced.

VANILLA.—Practically everything was cleared at full prices, the following rates being paid:—Seychelles, good crystallised, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 26s. 6d.; 7 inch, 24s.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 23s. to 23s. 6d.; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 23s. 6d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inch, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 22s. 6d. Bourdon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inch (27s. bid, and refused); $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 26s. 6d.; 7 to 8 inch, 24s.; 7 inch, 22s. 6d.; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 23s. 6d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 18s.; 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 15s. 6d.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 23s.; 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 16s. 6d. Madagascar, fine crystallised, mixed sizes, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb., according to length. Mauritius, fine bold chocolate, well crystallised, 8 to 9 inch, 23s.; 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 26s.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inch, 24s. 6d.; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 23s. to 26s.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inch, 22s.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inch, 21s. to 21s. 6d. Tahiti, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch (8s. 6d. bid, and refused).

WAX, BEES' was in good supply, and met with a fair demand at unchanged rates, the following being the sales:—Jamaica, good hard fair-coloured wax, fair sorts, 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. (about 2s. 6d. lower); good Mozambique, 6l. 5s.; for ditto in pipe, 6l. 7s. 6d. was refused; Zanzibar, dull, mixed colours and earthy, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d., and good pale yellow, 6l. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. Two packages of brown East Indian sold, without reserve, at 60s.

Exports from Tangier in 1898 were 1,912 cwt. (10,138l.), and in 1897 1,216 cwt. (9,732l.).

For "C. & D." Visitors.

In our recently re-arranged offices we have made provision of a floor with desks, works of reference, and a file of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the convenience of subscribers to this journal, especially for those resident abroad or in the provinces when they may be visiting London on business.

Catalogues and price-lists issued by houses connected with the drug-trade are kept on file, and may be consulted; and we also suggest that this provision may be useful to employers who may wish for a central place to meet assistants whom they wish to see before engaging. We have also a room capable of accommodating twenty or thirty persons which we shall be glad to lend free for suitable trade-meetings; but we shall be obliged if subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the latter offer will advise the Publisher in advance. The Catalogues can be consulted any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays up till 12.30.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (LANCASHIRE), LIMITED.—This company is acquiring 28 salesshops and premises of Boots, Cash Chemists (Western), Limited, and seven salesshops and premises of Boot's Pure Drug Company, Limited. This week there has been an issue of 55,000 preference shares (1l. each), for subscription at 21s. per share.

ARTIFICIAL-MUSK LITIGATION.—In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of last week on page 14, under the above heading, we have received a letter from Mr. W. Naumann, 63 Bartholomew Close, E.C., enclosing copy of a lengthy communication from the solicitors for G. Lueders & Co., New York, against whom the patentees of musk Baur are seeking an injunction. The gist of the letter is that the defendants did not attempt to undervalue the artificial musk imported by them, nor did they commit any fraud, as may be inferred from our paragraph. It was ascertained from the United States attorney by the lawyers that there was not the slightest ground for prosecution on the fraudulent side of the case.